LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

**INSURANCE.**

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 192— BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 13 1927 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 17 Dec. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | COMORIN x | 15,132 |
| 31 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 1928 | | | |
| 7 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | MAOJA x | 20,837 |
| 14 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI | MOREA * | 10,953 |
| 28 „ | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 4 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 16,088 |
| 11 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 3,619 |
| 18 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA * | 10,986 |
| 25 „ | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 3 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,302 |
| 10 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 „ | RAZMAK @† .. | | 10,602 |
| 21 „ | CHINA $ .. | | 7,952 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 31 „ | MOOLTAN x .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 Apr. | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 „ | RAZMAK @ .. | | 10,602 |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 „ | MALOJA x .. | | 20,837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 12 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* ... | 10,953 |
| 19 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 16,088 |
| 2 June | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 9 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA * | 10 986 |
| 16 „ | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 23 „ | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| 30 „ | RAWALPINDI. | | 16,619 |

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 18th Dec. | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 1928 | | |
| 12th Jan. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 16th Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,883 |
| 8th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| 1927 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *13th Dec. | DELTA | .. | Colombo, Straits, China and Japan. |
| x31st „ | TASMANIA M. | .. | Straits and Japan. |
| 1928 | | | |
| *10th Jan. | KHIVA | .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 13th „ | KALYAN | .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| *31 „ | HIYEIZAN M. | .. | Straits & Japan |

xDoes not carry Passengers.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1927 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Dec. | BARJORA | .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 16th „ | VASNA | .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 17th „ | CHAKLA | .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 19th „ | VITA | .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 21st „ | KARAPARA | .. | East & South Africa. |
| 28th „ | xELLORA | .. | Mombasa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K LINI

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penang Maru .. | 5214 | 2 Dec. | 17 Dec |
| Muroran Maru .. | 5374 | 17 „ | 30 „ |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 1 „ | 5 Jan. |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 „ | 12 „ |
| Miyadono Maru .. | .. | 1 Jan. | 12 „ |
| Tyne Maru .. | 5873 | 10 „ | 20 „ |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 16 „ | 30 „ |
| Meigen Maru | 5345 | 21 „ | 3 „ |
| Awa Maru .. | 6023 | 30 „ | 12 Feb. |

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23782. Telg: "Yusan"

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Indo Maru .. | 14th Dec. | 23rd Dec. |
| Heiyo Maru .. | 15th „ | 25th „ |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 16th „ | 31st „ |
| Hankow Maru .. | 17th „ | 31st „ |
| Celebes Maru .. | 25th „ | 8th Jan. |
| Ishikari Maru .. | 29th Dec. | 10th „ |
| Indus Maru .. | 7th Jan. | 16th „ |
| Borneo Maru .. | 11th „ | 20th „ |
| Yeikoku Maru .. | 20th „ | 30th „ |

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

### "THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

**Price Rs. 12-0 Net.**

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

## The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Daily Edition.

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months ..... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

**Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.**

**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .... | Rs. 3\|8. | Rs. 4. | Rs. 7 |

**PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.**

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

**NEW YORK FUTURES.**

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,

Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."

Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc. etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.

And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD

Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Satara City.

### ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

### National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

**Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.**

*For all Particulars and forms apply to:—*

BRANCH SECRETARY

Bombay Branch,

40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

*Head Office:* 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

**When You Spend so much for Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

## INSURANCE

### HINDUSTHAN

### Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

*Head Office:*—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000

NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.

NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

*Insure* with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

*Applications for Agencies are invited.*

*For particulars please write to:—*

N. DATTA,

Manager,

Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

### INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

### Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

### THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

*For Particulars Apply to:—*

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY

## CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Energetic and influential "TRAVELLING AGENT on pay or handsome Commission to sell our Ludhiana manufactured stuff viz mufflers, sweaters, Banyans, Ties, Tassar Karandy, Chaddars, Shirting and Suiting clothes all over India. Apply soon for terms to the MANAGER, Randev Bros. Ludhiana Punjab.
A R660

WANTED.—GRADUATES, OVERSEERS DRAFTSMEN, ENGINEERS, MATRICULATES, CLERKS, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, DOCTORS and SIGNALLERS, &c. to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R588

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.—(Managed by the Hindu Education, Society, registered under Act XXI of 1860) CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineering Class of January, 1928, Session, are to apply to the undersigned immediately. Prospectus and application forms can be had from The PRINCIPAL.
M 29612

## MEDICALS.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

**KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.**
Kakomi Dosutis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dousutic will be sent free on application.
Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard.
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard.
**THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.**
A bath mat's life is not a happy one, but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job, Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free Samples on request.
Unbleached ..... Rs. 1-15-0 each.
Bleached ..... Rs. 2- 3-0 each.
**SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.**
KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.
Blue striped ..... As. 15 per yard.
Red striped ..... As. 11 per yard.
**THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,**
CAWNPORE.
K1

FOR SALE—Platt's Twist Mules 1920 Total Spindles 1440 in perfect working order. Offers invited. Apply BIRLA BROTHERS LTD., Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort.
N. R598

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

### NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that no trains will run between Grant Road and Church Gate stations from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th December, 1927. During this period the booking offices at Church Gate, Marine Lines, and Charni Road will be closed.

H. P. BALL.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 12th December, 1927.
29662

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT MUNSIF OF BELLARY

(O. S. 524|27.)

RAJA VENKATAPATHY CHETTY .....Plaintiff.
vs.
GUNTAPA THIPPIAH, NADA KATLA THIMMAPPA ....Defendants.

**NOTICE.**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit for recovering a sum of Rs. 408-11-0 due on dealings. The same is posted to 16th December, 1927, for the appearance of the 2nd defendant. If on that date the 2nd defendant does not appear either in person or by pleader, the suit will be proceeded with ex-parte.

C. BALAJI RAO, B.A., B.L.,
H. C. Vakil for Plaintiff
29635

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on the occasion of the opening of the Tansa Works at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, by H. E. the Viceroy on the evening of TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1927, Ridge Road, north of its junction with Nepean Road, and the whole of Gibbs Road will be temporarily reserved for a public purpose from 4-50 p.m. to 7 p.m. Farthermore, that portion of Ridge Road that lies between its junction with Nepean Road and its junction with Walkeshwar Road will be reserved for traffic proceeding NORTH only. Only guests attending the function and BONA-FIDE residents of Little Gibbs Road and of Ridge Road, North of its junction with Nepean Road, will be allowed to proceed NORTH beyond the junction of Nepean Road and Ridge Road.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1927.
29655

### NOTICE

H. E. THE VICEROY'S LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS of GUESTS attending the Levee at Government House on TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1927, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and will leave by the UPPER GATE to be parked outside Government House grounds. The departure from the Levee will also be by the LOWER GATE.

2. On arrival at the platfom, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars will be well advised to have licensed chaffeurs in charge of their cars, as cars ordinarily will be parked in the order in which they arrive and the later the arrival, the farther will they be from Government House.

5. As the lower drive is very narrow and there are many horse carriages, no vehicle should overtake another vehicle while passing up the lower drive towards Government House.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th December, 1927.
29656

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A LOT OF CROCKERY, PORCELAIN AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, 6 PKGES, DRY COLONE, 3 CASES CANDLES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1162 of 1927 (Hawabai vs. Hapsabibi), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Pydhownie, Bapu Khote Street, No. 60 Ahmed Mia Koor's House:—

Household furniture such as cupboards, writing tables, chairs, easychairs, crockery and glassware, clocks, cooking utensils, show cases, benches, wooden planks, a lot of crockery, porcelain and Bohemian glassware, 6 pkges dry colone, 3 cases candles, etc., etc.

The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1493 of 1920.

Yeshwantrao Harishcnandra Joshi and others .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

The Advocate General of Bombay .....Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Yeshwantrao Harishchandra Joshi, Govindrao Harishchandra Joshi and Wamanrao Anandrao Joshi, the surviving Plaintiffs in the above suit and the surviving trustees appointed by and under the Decretal Order of Reference dated 20th July 1920 made in the above suit and pursuant to the provisions contained in the Order dated the 20th day of August 1927 passed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay now containing by admeasurement 3251 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 629 New No 4555 Old Survey No. 481 New Survey No. 1|1789 and Cadastral Survey No. 1273 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3128 (1), 3128 (2), 3128 (2a), 3129, 3130, 3131 (1) and 3131 (2) and Street Nos. 592, 592a, 592aa, 593, 594, 595 and 595a and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the West by the property of Suleman Mahomedji and others, on or towards the North by a new 40 feet Road (formerly a cross lane) and on or towards the South partly by the property of Murarji Karsondas Hargovind and partly by the property of Suleman Mahomedji and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovementioned, at their office, at 77, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### Messrs MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand, Clubwalla and Jasubhai, attorneys for the Mortgagees Teekchand Fatehchand and others, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor. Narayan Narsoo Kether, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th January, 1922 and made between the said Narayan Narsoo Kether of the first part, Govind Kashinath Jogliker of the second part and the said Teekchand Fatehchand and others of the third part Messrs. MISTRY & CO., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate at Mahim, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 726.50 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 491, New No. 4327 Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 1|162 and bounded on or towards the East by plot No. 5 on or towards the West by plot No. 1 on or towards the North by plot belonging to Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Coor and on or towards the South by plot No. 3 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5588 Street No. 63, 63A and 64.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai, attorneys for the Mortagee at their office at No. 77, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.

## BANKING.

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Susbscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | 22,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

### Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Capital called up | Rs. 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 44,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ,, 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | ,, 96,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

## BANKING

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL SUSCRIBED | As. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. 79,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

### Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

### MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA
### A REJOINDER
By Mr. K. Natarajan
EDITOR, "INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

With an Introduction

By THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN
EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN REVIEW."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people, and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

**Price As. Twelve.**
To Subscribers of "The Indian Review"
Ten As.

But special terms are offered to Secretaries of Reading rooms, Clubs, Messes and to those who desire to send copies of this book to friends in Great Britain and the United States of America.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

**FEELING BEARISH—CONTINUED LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 8 TO 10 POINTS LOWER—SPOT 10 POINTS HIGHER AT 19.25C.**

New York Dec. 10.

The New York futures market opened quiet and ruled steady with a rise of 1 point during the first half hour. There was absence of buying power and prices suffered a gradual fall under continued long liquidation. The close was easy at a decline of 8 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 19.25c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 6 points to 18.96c.

While the general feeling continues bearish, we believe the speculative position is gaining strength on continued long liquidation. There is accumulation of weak short interest which we believe, is bound to be covered up at any further decline. This covering is likely to result in steadier markets in the near future, therefore, advise purchases on any further decline for a quick turn.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 10th instant:—

January highest 18.88 (10-26 a.m.) lowest 18.77 (at the close).

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received from their New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wired yesterday as under:—

"Cotton: Moderate further decline quite possible but confidently expect substantially higher after end of year."

GANN'S CABLE:—

"Demand is greater than supply. Market is receiving good support, I advise buying. Consider market final bottom.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th inst. as under:—

"Bearish general feeling increasing. Would rather buy in dips."

Reuter:—"Market dull and featureless. Trade adopting a waiting attitude."

From New York:—"Crop estimate about as expected tired longs liquidated further textile curtailment probable consider present level discounts bearish factor. Securities irregular."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales. | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 10-12-27 | 5505000 | 7689000 |
| ,, Yesterday do | 28000 | 62000 |
| Exports to date do | 3414000 | 4591000 |
| Stock at Ports 9-12-27 | 2602000 | 2967000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do | 1311000 | 1527000 |
| ,, Liverpool 9-12-27 | 968000 | 1063000 |
| Visible Supply 9-12-27 | 6156000 | 6892000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 9286000 | 11232000 |

### LIVERPOOL.

**LIMITED BUYING POWER—DECLINED ON SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 8 TO 7 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.**

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 2 points. Buying power was very limited and prices suffered a further fall of 6 points on long liquidation. The market closed weak at a decline of 8 to 7 points. Middling American closed unchanged. Spot sales were estimated 4,000 bales.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Empire futures market ruled weak and closed 8 points down, January being quoted at 10.20 and March 10.19d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a loss of 2 to 3 points.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 10th inst. from Liverpool:—

Scattered long liquidation, buying power very limited.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

Market is dull and featureless. Traders adapting awaiting attitude.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Market influenced by hedge selling but great pressure. Mills would probably buy more freely at slightly under present prices."

From Liverpool:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 6,615,000 bales."

**LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.**

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

| Week ending 10-12-27 | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 9,286,000 |
| Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply | 535,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Visible Supply | 111,000 |
| American Cotton Visible Supply | 6,156,000 |
| Other Cotton Visible Supply | 299,000 |
| Total Sales | 39,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Sales | 1,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Stock | 15,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Forwarded | 2,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Actual Export | 100 |
| East Indian Cotton Imports | 1,000 |
| American Cotton Afloat | 104,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Afloat | 8,000 |
| Total Afloat | 162,000 |
| Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton | 430,000 |

### BOMBAY

**COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD—SMALL COVERING—EASY ON WEAK LIVERPOOL OPENING—CLOSED QUIET.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 368|- and improved to Rs. 369|8 on short covering. At this level Commission houses sold in conjunction with option dealers and prices declined to Rs. 365|- small covering by Bazar short resulted into a rally of Rs. 2|8. Renewal of long liquidation and easier opening advices from Liverpool showing a decline of 8 points depressed values. Quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 368, 369|8, 365, 365|8.
Oomra D.-J. 330, 330, 328, 328|8.
Oomra Mar. 334, 334, 332, 332|8.
Bengal D.-J. 300, 300, 297, 297|8.
Bengal Mar. 304, 304, 302, 302.

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Dec. 12.

The forward market opened at Rs. 364|4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. Some Japanese selling in conjunction with jobbers kept prices easy. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under. The local market will remain closed to-morrow on account of Jain Holiday.—

Broach A.-M. 364|4, 365, 364|4, 364|12.
Oomra D.-J. 327, 327|8, 327, 327.
Oomra Mar. 331, 331|8, 331, 331.
Bengal D.-J. 296|8, 296|8, 296, 296.
Bengal Mar. 300, 300, 299, 299.

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

| | Dec. 12. |
|---|---|
| December | 236.60 plus 0.10 |
| March | 244.80 plus 0.30 |
| June | 249.30 plus 0.60 |

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their report issued to-day state that the technical weakness of our market is being slowly but surely brought home to Traders and considerable long liquidations was in evidence on Saturday. The long interest is very largely in weak hands and until such time as the Trade demand improves, there will always be the danger that the position will have to be liquidated. Astrological predictions from America have proved a veritable curse to this market and have been the cause of prices being artificially maintained in face of a decidedly bearish position, the result being that no outlet has as yet been found for anything more than a very small percentage of the crop.

**BOMBAY STATISTICS**

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. | | 4,01,499 |
| Same time last season | | 2,29,805 |
| Exports from 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. | 1927 | 1926 |
| United Kingdom | 9,269 | 2 22 |
| Continent | 97,427 | 58,768 |
| China | 3,600 | 14,363 |
| Japan | 77,049 | 62,617 |
| Coast Ports | 6,561 | 3,271 |
| U. S. A. | ..... | 1 |
| Total | 1,93,906 | 1,39,242 |
| Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. 1927 | | 26,045 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. 1927 | | 2,60,714 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th Dec. 1927 | | 3,41,686 |

N.B.—Owing to a reduction in the number of working spindles Mill consumption is calculated at 74000 bales per month until further notice.

**DAILY ROOM RATES**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bengal 297 R/J.
Bengal 301 March
Broach 365 A/M.
Oomra 328 D/J.
Oomra 332 March.

SPOT RATE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 313 | 307 | 300 | 292 |
| S. P. | 311 | 305 | 298 | 290 |
| Rajputana | 313 | 307 | 300 | 292 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 341 | 334 | 324 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 361 | 354 | 344 | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 351 | 344 | 334 | |
| Khandesh | 338 | 328 | 318 | |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

200 G G Kesha Khandesh 318/320
100 Vashanjee Mavji Jalna 302
200 A Damodar Karanja 323
100 Forbes and Co. Mathia Old 298
100 Vardhman Bros. Amraoti 334
100 Vardhman Bros. Khandesh 320
200 Japan T. & Co. Mathia 308
100 K. Vishram Dhulia 322
100 N. Rajaram Aurangabad 325
100 Japan T. and Co. Buranpur 323
100 N. Rajaram Arvi 342
100 Forbes and Co. Barwaha 337
To-morrow Ready market closed.

### BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.)

**GOLD.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 21 5 6 |
| Posha | 21 5 6 |
| Maha | 21 5 4 |
| Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99 | 21 5 6 |
| National City | 21 8 3 |

**SILVER.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 60 6 0 |
| London Ready | 26 11 0 |
| Forward | 26 3 0 |
| London Shanghai. | |
| Opening | 2 7 8 |
| Closing | 2 7 8 |
| New York cent | 58 7 0 |

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magsar | 60/6/0 | 60/7/0 | 60/5/0 | 60/5/0 |
| Posh | 60/6/0 | 60/7/0 | 60/5/0 | 60/5/0 |

**EXCHANGE.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 121-3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1-2
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/2.
London Silver per oz. Ready 26/11.
London Silver per oz. Forward 26-8
Tone of Silver.—Very quiet. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.
American Cross Rate 4 88-3/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

**LONDON DISCOUNTS**

Bombay, Dec 12.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One month 4-1-4 per cent.
Three to six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Ready Prices have ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward has ruled steady and prices have slightly dropped by about a Penny per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/6 per cwt FBH.
S. S. India sh. 14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Naringa sh.14/1 per cwt FBH.
Ship. November sh. 14/ per cwt FBH.
Ship. December sh. 14/2 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt RBH&
Ship. July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—December sh. 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Jan-Feb-March sh. 9/14-1/2 per cwt FBH.
July-Aug-Sept. sh. 10/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON

**BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

| In full-pressed Bales | Since 1st September. 10-12-27 This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,543 | 44,914 | 37,393 |
| Central India | 948 | 19,290 | 12,508 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 1,105 | 35,913 | 15,061 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 407 | 10,757 | 2,272 |
| Berar | 8,171 | 1,38,157 | 55,515 |
| Central Provinces | 2,445 | 45,544 | 7,749 |
| Total Oomras | 15,619 | 2,93,597 | 1,30,498 |
| Dholera | 283 | 17,911 | 4,049 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 1,906 | 51,123 | 24,671 |
| Rajputana | 448 | 8,643 | 6,690 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,267 | 25,587 | 10,995 |
| Broach | | 2,567 | 134 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 2,100 | 8,604 |
| Western-Northerns | 2 | 2,892 | 7,064 |
| Cocanada | | | 395 |
| Tinnevelley & Cambodia | | 6,207 | 4,436 |
| Persian | | 2,821 | 2,318 |
| American | | 18,590 | 32,511 |
| Ebyptian & African | | 6,438 | 17,144 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 18,625 | 4,38,820 | 2,49,516 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

| In full-pressed Bales. | 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. 10-12-27 This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,613 | 1,06,696 | 58,991 |
| Japan & China | 1,426 | 80,649 | 76,980 |
| Coast Ports | | 6,561 | 3,271 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 26,045 | 29,640 |
| Afloat in harbourior Europe, China and Japan | | 24,323 | 9,742 |
| Total | 4,039 | 2,44,274 | 1,78,624 |

### PRODUCE MARKET.

| | Bombay, Dec. 12 |
|---|---|
| Linseed May 1928 | 10 7 3 |
| Linseed Sept. | 10 6 0 |
| Wheat January | 7 8 0 |
| Wheat May | 7 8 0 |
| Wheat Spot Delhi | 7 9 0 |
| Wheat December | 7 9 0 |
| Wheat Karachi Spot | 7 8 0 |
| Wheat December | 7 9 6 |
| Groundnuts Ready | 56 8 0 |
| Groundnuts Feb. | 56 6 0 |
| Cotton Seed January | 4 7 6 |
| Linseed Ready | 10 7 0 |
| Castorseed | 50 4 0 |

**THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/2. Highest 51/2, Lowest 50/8, Closing 51/.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/8/6, Closing 4/8/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/11, Closing 4/11/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/5, Closing 56/10/6.

**PUNJAB PRODUCE**

(Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar Dec. 9.

| | Forward | Pch. | Magh. | Phagan | Bisakh Jeth. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | | | 4/10 | | | 4/8 |
| Gram | | | | | 3/11 | |
| Gwara | | 2/13/3 | 2/15/6 | | | |
| Cottonseeds | | 3/10/9 | 3/11/9 | | | |
| Rapeseed | | | | 7/4 | | |

Ready.—Wheat 4/4 to 5/, Gram 4/ to 4/4, Cottonseeds 3/10/6, Cotton 30.10

American Cotton 38/.

Arrival of Kapas 1400 mds.

Arrival of Grain 1000 mds.

(Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, Dec. 10.

| | Forward | Pch. | Magh. | Phagon | Jeth. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | | | 4/10 | | | 4/8 |
| Gram | | | | | 3/11 | |
| Gwara | | 2/13 | 1/15/6 | | | |
| Cottonseeds | | 3/10/6 | 3/11/6 | | | |

Ready:—Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 4/ to 4/4, Cottonseeds 3/10/3.

Cotton 30/8, Gwara 2/13.

Arrival Kapas 1000 mds.

Arival Grain 700 mrds.

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.:—

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 16,184 |
| Linseed | 3,499 |
| Rape, Bai and Mustardseed | 153 |
| Gingellysseeds | 8,157 |
| Poppyseed | 197 |
| Groundnuts | 18,582 |
| Castorseed | 2,631 |
| Rice | 2,781 |
| Myrabollams | 5,830 |
| Cottonseed | 40,911 |
| Mowraseed | 878 |
| Gram | 3,091 |
| Coal | 1,132 Tons. |

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

| | Ready Dad/leafy. | Ready Average. | Delivery Contract. Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 325 | | |
| Bengal Fine | 317 | 310 | +8 |
| Bengal FG. | 310 | 300 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 317 | 310 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab FG. | 310 | 300 | ... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 362 | 350 | ... |
| Nagpur Fine | 362 | 350 | +22 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 350 | 340 | ... |
| Arvi Fine | 350 | 315 | +12 |
| Amraoti Fine | 342/45 | 325/30 | ... |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 340/42 | 325/30 | —1/2 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 337 | 325 | ... |
| Khandesh Fine | 335 | 320 | —4/5 |
| Muthia Fine | ... | 320 | —9 |
| Nanded/Purna FG. | 360 | ... | ... |
| Purna FG. | 355 | 330 | ... |
| Parbhani/Salu FG. | ... | 335 | ... |
| Indore Ujain Fine | ... | 320/35 | ... |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 342 | 330/35 | ... |
| | | | March |
| Broach FG. | ... | ... | +14 |
| Broach Fine | ... | ... | ... |
| Westerns MG. | ... | 360 | ... |
| Westerns MG | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 430 | ... | ... |
| Miraj/Sangli | 405 | | Mr./Ap. |
| Compta Good | 405 | | +30 |
| Dhollera | | | |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | | |

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## TATA IRONS DECLINE FURTHER.

### MILL SHARES EASY.

**MILL SHARES.**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Cotton Mill shares were raided by Bear operators to-day. There was a fairly large turnover of business The market for Mill shares opened quiet but prices declined Dyeing was quoted Rs. 963/12, Fazal Rs. 947/8, Century Rs. 465/ Pearl Rs. 617/8 and Simplex declined to Rs. 286/4.. At this level there was some rally on profits taking.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Tata Iron and Steel shares declined further to-day on continued liquidation. Def. was quoted Rs. 252/8 and Ordinary Rs. 72/ when short covering resulted in a rally Bombay Burmah shares closed easy. Shipping ruled quiet. Alcock was easy. Tramway shares suffered a small decline. Cement shares were easy.

**SECURITIES.**

Government Securities ruled steady on short covering owing to approach of settlements.

**BANKS**

**Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m.** 85-12.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 96|2 95.
**Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66**
Central (5) p.c. 27-6
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 23/8.
Imperial (100) 1445
**Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c.** 357|8.
Union (5) Rs. 4.

**CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.**

Bandi Portland Cement (10) 41
Central India Mining (10) 25-4
India Cement 350 (0) 251-4
Katni Cement 40 (0) 231-4
Katni Cement (40) (D) 737-8
Punjab Cement (D) 12-4
Punjab Cement (D) 14
Shivrajpur (10) 50-8

**RAILWAY COMPANIES.**

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p. c. 957|8.
**Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c.** 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p. c. 161.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
**Hoshiarpur-Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c.** 101
**Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.**
**Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c.** 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
**Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.**
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
**Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.**
**Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143**
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1|2 p. c. 718-12
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

**ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.**

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (0) (100) p. c. 4 p. c. 846-4
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Bombay Tramway (0) 2162 p. c. 155-10 xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p. c. 70
Surat Electric P. 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1117-8
Tata Power (P) (1000) 920
Tata Power (O) (1000) 580
**Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.**

**PRESS COMPANIES.**

**Fort (475) Rs. 175.**
**Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.**
Indian Cotton Mfg. 232/8
**Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55** 240
**New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885**
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 617-8
**New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525**
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 625.

**SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.**

**(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).**

**Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10** 415
Apollo (50) 7
**Berar Mills (200) 20 142**
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 327/8.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 963-12
**Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8** 533-12
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 497-8
Century (100) 468-12
Crescent (100) 202-8
Colaba Mills 145
Dawn (150) 80 72.0
**E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid)** 1-2
Edward Sassoon (100) 125.
Fazulbhoy 950
**Framji Petit (1,000) 550.**
Globe (100) 33-12
Elphinstone (100) nil 21.
Gokak Mills 138-12
Indupic Maiman (100) 385
**Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1** 271|4.
**Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.**
Kohinoor (300) nil 282-8

**SECURITIES**

Bombay, Dec. 12.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/8.
**5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs.** 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
**5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933** Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 105/15.
**5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free)** due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104.
**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931** Rs. 105/2.
**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937** 106/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
**4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974** Rs. 84/13.
**6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954** Rs. 111
**6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs.** 102/8
Forward rates, 16th Dec. Sett
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/12. 1949/55 Rs. 105/15.
Tone of Market.—Steady

Luxmi Cotton (1000) 700
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) 117-8
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (66) 20 p.c. 150.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 320
Pabney Mills 200 310
Pears Mills 200, 620
173 Simolex 73, 185
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 537-8
Phoenix (100) 446.
Simplex (100) 185
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 88.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Barocha Mills (100) 15|12.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 32-8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3325.
**Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 363-12
**Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.**
**B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs.** 855
**B. Burma T. Corporation (80 paid** x.d. 316-4
Bombay Steam (K) (250) 238-12
**Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2** xd.
**Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c.** 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5-7
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9-4
**Empire of India Life (500) 10** 1950
**Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165**
**Kemp (200) 15, 190.**
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
**New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 8** 20-8
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175.
200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2225.
Scindia Canning (100) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam 18-12
Tata 1st Preference 139
Tata Constructions (30) 63.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 92-12
Tata Iron (O) (85) 75
Tata Iron Def. (80) 265


# OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

| | June 1917 | June 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL .. .. | Rs. 30,00,000 | Rs. 3,36,00,000 |
| RESERVE .. .. | ,, 1,60,000 | ,, 1,00,00,000 |
| DEPOSITS .. .. | ,, 2,18,68,000 | ,, 17,05,73,000 |

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.**

## EEKLY BULLION LETTER.

(SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.)

London, Nov. 23, 1927.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,115,550 on the 16th instant as compared with £150,163,970 on the previous Wednesday.

Bar Gold to the value of £620,000 was available yesterday in the open market. An amount of £425,000 was secured for a destination not disclosed and the balance was divided as follows:—Home and Continental Trade £150,000, India £30,000 and Egypt £15,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

| | Received | Withdrawn |
|---|---|---|
| November 17th | nil | £5,000 |
| November 18th | nil | 10,000 |
| November 19th | nil | nil |
| November 21st | nil | 10,000 |
| November 22nd | nil | nil |
| November 23rd | nil | 5,000 |

The withdrawals on the 17th instant and to-day were in sovereigns destined for Spain and India respectively. During the week under review £37,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank, increasing the net influx this year to £941,000, and since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £6,265,000 as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom import and exports of gold during the month of October last:—

| | Imports | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| Germany | —— | £161,955 |
| Austria | —— | 35,100 |
| Italy | —— | 12,000 |
| Gibraltar | —— | 4,000 |
| Kenya | —— | 3,350 |
| Sweden | —— | 10,620 |
| Netherlands | —— | 28,037 |
| Belgium | —— | 3,682 |
| France | —— | 76,158 |
| Switzerland | —— | 198,368 |
| Spain and Canaries | —— | 199,000 |
| Egypt | —— | 41,100 |
| West Africa | £59,204 | 106 |
| Central America and West Indies | 1,566 | —— |
| Other countries in South America | 4,807 | —— |
| Rhodesia | 90,472 | —— |
| Transvaal | 1,095,819 | —— |
| British India | —— | 120,878 |
| Straits Settlements | —— | 54,422 |
| Other countries | 6,689 | 1,031 |
| Total | £1,258,857 | £971,117 |

India's foreign trade figures for October last have been cabled as under:—

| | Lac of Rs. |
|---|---|
| Imports of Merchandise on private account | 21,13 |
| Exports, including re-exports of merchandise on private account | 25,87 |
| Net Imports of Gold | 75 |
| Net Imports of Silver | 1,07 |
| Net Imports of Currency Notes | 1 |
| Total visible balance of trade in favour of India | 3,12 |
| Net Balance on Remittance of Funds—against India | 1,40 |

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 16th inst:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British South Africa | £572,893 |
| Other countries | 124 |
| | £573,017 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sweden | £13,300 |
| Germany | 104,485 |
| Netherlands | 46,270 |
| France | 61,410 |
| Switzerland | 81,900 |
| Egypt | 13,700 |
| British India | 49,420 |
| Straits and Settlements | 39,400 |
| Other countries | 6,922 |
| | £416,807 |

The market has remained steady during the week, but with some fluctuations. The Indian Bazaars have been rather more active as buyers both for shipment and covering. News was received in London that an additional 2,000 bars had been shipped from Bombay to China. China speculators also have been inclined to buy, though often silver was sold by other China operators at the same time.

America has been usually a mere looker on so far as London was concerned. A further shipment of silver bars (about £45,000) has been made to India from Marseilles—presumably from French demonetized coin.

The tone does not seem quite so robust as it has been lately, though the possibility of fresh Chinese speculations renders the outlook uncertain.

## WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.)

Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1927

Heavy Goods.—The market has been very firm in sympathy with the hessian market. There has been a fair business put through in Heavy Cess for all deliveries to March 1929, and some interest has been shown in Liverpools and Cornsacks, though quantities have not been big. Prices show a slight advance on last week's quotations, and we close with a very steady market.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates for January at Rs. 41-8-0; B. Twills for December at Rs. 48-0-0, for January|March at Rs. 48-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2-1|2 lbs for January at Rs. 55-0-0 ;Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs. 57-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3-1|4 lbs.) For December at Rs. 72-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 48-0-0, for January|March at Rs. 48-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July|September and August|September at Rs. 47-0-0 for October Rs. 46-0-0; Woolpacks for April|June at Rs. 2-5-6; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for March at Rs. 2-7-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for April|June at Rs. 37-0-0; Heavy Cees for January|March at Rs. 49-4-0, for February|March and April|May at Rs. 48-0-0, for April|June at Rs. 47-0-0, for July|December at Rs. 46-01⁶ to Rs 47-0-0, for October|March at Rs. 45-0-0; Heavy Cees (2'' blue) for December at Rs. 48-12-0 to Rs. 49-8-0 striped; A. Twills for December at Rs. 56-0-0; A. Twills (Safety Sewn- for December at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 59-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay:—B. Twills for December at Rs 48-0-0, for January|March at Rs. 48-0-0.

Hessians.—The market has again ruled very firm and a further advance in rates has been recorded. Nine porters in the near positions have fluctuated a little, but the demand for 11 porters has continued strong, and a further sharp rise in price has occurred for December 40'' 10|10'-1|2 oz. There has also been a considerable business done forward, chiefly in 11 porters and all positions show an advance in rates.

## MR. FAIZ TYEBJI'S HOPES

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my name being mentioned amongst the members of a Committee to organise the boycott of Sir John Simon's Commission I have written to the General Secretary of the Committee that if I had been asked to serve on it, I should have been unable to do so, as my views are the same that I had expressed to her before the meeting of the 3rd instant, viz., that the protest against the present Constitution of the Committee and the arrangements, so far as they have been announced should not be such as to pledge us to boycotting the Commission except as a last resort; nor unless the ultimate arrangements (as shaped by the exercise of the Chairman's powers and otherwise) deny to Indians such opportunities for participating in the framing of the scheme of reforms as will satisfy our legitimate aspirations. I am hoping that such opportunities will be afforded and that efforts will be made to remove the grievances against which we have protested.

May I request that this letter be inserted in your valuable columns, as I have reason to believe that I am not the only member of the public who is desirous of protesting against the present Commission, but who still hopes that they may be made satisfactor if our protests are continued.—Yours etc

FAIZ B. TYEBJI.

Somerset Lodge, Dec. 10.

## WARNING TO INDIAN CHRISTIANS

### 'RECOMMEND YOUR REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special [illegible])

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

Though the resignation of Mr. Ruttnaswami of the Membership of the Assembly does not seem to have reached here so far, there is no doubt that he is no longer coming up Delhi and that his appointment ends his grief political career. Though he was mostly a silent member of the Assembly and did not make any substantial contribution to the Debates, which his predecessor, Dr. S. K. Datta, did with such remarkable ability, Mr. Ruttnaswami won general respect and had the distinction of being selected the Chairman of the Assembly when it reelected he Hn. Mr. Patel to the chair.

The question of his successor is of very considerable importance from the point of view of the Indian Christian community By nomination, the growng body gets a soltary representatv and it is of vital importance that its representative should be a person of All-India fame and well-known and respected all over the country. It is up to the Christian community through its organisation to make its voice felt before the decision is taken by the Viceroy.

This warning is all the more necessary as frequently local influences work to support some favourite, who may be otherwise quite unfit fr the work and unknown outside Delhi's limits. Those members of the Viceroy's Council who take it upon themselves to dvise His Excellency should not light-heartedly.

Back a person because he happens to be in a favourable position to approach them locally and be of some use to them for local work. The question is of All-India importance names of those who are prominent in India and from whom selection should be made are that of Dr. S. K. Datta and Mr. K. T. Paul Rallia Ram comes among the second category of leaders and bombay and Madras to possess

It remains to be seen whether Sir Basil their leading Indian Christians. Blackett, as Leader of the Assembly shows some regard for the feelings of Indian Christans by looking beyond Delhi's narrow circle and by suggesting to the Viceroy a recommendation from Provincial Governors, before the final choice is made. At any rate, timely warning to the Indian subject, particularly as the country is just entering a most momentous period in its history history and interests of he Indian Christians would be vitally affected by forthcoming developments, they cannot afford to be represented by a second-rate man.

## INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

### AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF INDIAN STATES

Mr. Balvantray G. Mehta Secretary, the Indian States People's Conference writes:—

All delegates and visitors coming to attend the All-India States People's Conference meeting on the 17th and 18th December in Bombay and heheby requested to collect and bring with them the following information relating to their respective states:—

(1) Administration Reports.

(2) A short summary of the form of Administration prevailing in their respective states and a general account of its evils.

(3) Proved and provable specific instances of oppression and misrule.

A short account of the educational facilities, medical relief, sanitation, system of municipal administration, if any, method of law-making, administration of justice, system of land-tenning and assessment of revenue, incidence of taxation, general condition of the agriculturists and labouring classes, qualification of the principal officials and such other information calculated to help the investigation into the administration of the state concerned.

It need not be pointed out that the speedy and effective solution of our problem will very largely depend upon the enlightenment of our leaders and the people in the above matters, and we cannot too earnestly appeal to all citizens of the Indian States to help us wholeheartedly in placing at the disposal of the Conference as much accurate information as possible without the least delay.

## WANTED A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

At a crowded meeting of the people of Indian States held on Sunday under Presidentship of Mr. Ram Chandraji Ved, a leading Marwari citizen of Bombay, speeches were made by Messrs. Amritlal Seth, B. S. Pathik and Manilal Kothari, dealing with problems of the Indian States. Mr. Seth pointd out that the effacement of the States and Princes, but a representative form of government wherein the legitimate aspirations of the people for progress might materialise.

Mr. Pathik, in the course of his speech, said that there was a mysterious move on the part of the Princes in which they seemed to be more or less supported by the powers that be. He said that the Princes wanted direct connection and communication with the Crown, not because they wanted to be nearer to the throne or England, but because they wanted to be at a safe distance from the future Government of India which is now in the process of democratisation. The British Government was possibly interested in this move because if the Protected Chiefs of India were turned into so many appendages of the Crown they could be conveniently utilised for their own imperialistic ends. He appealed to all-India leaders to give their anxious thought to the serious implications of the present situation about the States and adjust the all-India movement for Swaraj in a manner calculated to advance both the interests simultaneously or they would soon find the States as many clogs on the wheels of their progress. Concluding, he said that work in and for the Indian States and its responsibilities were so great and grave that unless a large number of self-sacrificing men came into the field with devotion to serve and determination to suffer there was no possibility whatsoever of attaining to goal or even anything substantial.

In the course of his speech Mr. Manilal Kothari said that the present deplorable state of things in the States was primarily due to (1) the personal rule of the chiefs tantamount to absolutism without any check whatsoever, (2) the influences of the Political Department of the Government of India, (3) the system of education imparted to the Princes in the Kumar Colleges which had the effect of denationalising many of them and (4) the utter helplessness of the people. He said he had absolutely no faith in the British Government doing anything in the work of the emancipation of the people of the States who had, therefore, to rely on their own resources. He thought the time had arrived when the people with a view to attain their goal of responsible Government should make an unequivocal declaration of their rights of citizenship and be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for their vindication. The civil list of the chiefs and the administration of the revenues of the States must be sufficiently controlled by the people and so also the education of the Raj Kumars. The present system of personal rule had not only ruined the people but also made the Chiefs more and more subservient to the Paramount Power. A representative form of government, therefore, would be advantageous also to the Princes inasmuch as it would enhance the power and prestige of the States and protect them (Chiefs) from humiliations often offered by the Paramount Power. Concluding, Mr. Kothari said that the present struggle was bound to be long and therefore it was necessary to marshal up all the available forces and work in a disciplined and determined manner so as to ensure progress. In response to his appeal for support to the Conference a number of delegates were enrolled on the spot.

## INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION CO.

### SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The terrible loss sustained by the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company owing to the loss of the ill-fated ship "Tukaram" which foundered near Bombay some time ago—and what was discribed as "mismanagement" on the part of certain Directors, for some years,—these aspects loomed large before a meeting of the share-holders of that firm held in Goan High School, Girgaum, on Sunday morning. A large number of share-holders attended the meeting and Dr. D. Vasco de Gama presided.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the notice of the meeting. The notice stated that in a suit filed by Mr. J. V. Almeida, a shareholder, against the Company and its directors, concerning the Company's management, the Bombay High Court had ordered the company to promptly to recover and file suits for recovery of all moneys due on 72,000 and odd shares which were forfeited to the Company by a resolution passed by the Board of Directors in March 1925. The call moneys including interest amount to about rupees eight lakhs. The object of the meeting was to ensure the effectual carrying out of the said High Court order and safeguarding the interests of the company.

Mr. Mangesh R. Bastodkar addressing the gathering traced the history of the company from its start in 1909 to the present laying special stress on the Company's rapid progress from 1915 to 1919 when with only two steamers the S.S. "Xavier" and S.S. "Tukaram" which were acquired at a cost of about 5 lakhs, the profits ranged from 30, 40 to 65 per cent. He pointed out that by the year 1919 after paying decent dividends the company made a saving of about Rs. 6 lakhs and the two fine vessels were such avaluable acquisition and profitable investment that they were rightly valued at about Rs. 10 lakhs, as a matter of fact, he stated, the Company's assets including its ships amounted to thrice its subscribed capital. He referred in laudatory terms to the management which was controlled by Goan shareholders who elected a mixed Board of Goan and other Directors.

It was a well-known fact, he continued, that owing to certain disputes concerning the Company's Secretary, the Board split up into two factions.

Mr. Mangesh pointed out that the Board of Directors passed in or about March 1925 the resolution forfeiting to the Company about 72,000 and odd shares upon which call moneys were not paid. It was a matter of deep regret. Mr. Mangesh said that although the company was under its articles of Association entitled to recover call moneys before and after forfeiture the Directors made no efforts to recover the call moneys until the High Court made an order in the said new suit filed by a shareholder.

Several other speakers also addressed the meeting in the same strain.

A resolution disapproving the action of the Directors concerned and appointing certain persons to obtain an order from the High Court to refrain them from managing the firm and appointing a receiver to mange it till a new meeting of the shareholders was called to elect new Directors was unanimously passed.

A resolution expressing regret at the loss of so many human lives in the "Tukaram" and "Jayanti" disasters was also passed, all standing.

## "CHEATING CHEATERS."

There is nothing more entertaining than a well-performed, mystifying, farce-comedy, and there is no better example of this rare dish than "Cheating Cheaters," the latest Universal Jewel production, which opened at the Universal Picture House on Friday night.

Like all good pictures of this type the star must become involved in some embarrassing or difficult situation and by the aid of assistants becomes more deeply involved in the affair. Well, that's just what happens to Betty Compson, the bewitching little blonde, who gets herself into a peck of trouble and again in "Cheating Cheaters."

The whole production is lavishly filled wieth unusual and embarrassing situations, and the superb "gags" are feathers in the directorial cap of Edward Laemmle, who gets orerit for the picture. There are no big mob scenes, gre lapses of time or spectacular settings for comedy. Instead, there are nine supposedly super-intelligent New York crooks who become immersed in a social quagmire leading up to a laugh proviking jewel robbery.

Betty Compson plays the stellar role of her colorful career-ien this screaming crook production opposite Kenneth Harlan, and the pair is surrounded by capable supporting players. Eddie Gribbon, who is well known for his comedy burglar roles, contributes many humorous interludes.

"Cheating Cheaters" is a screen version of the famous stage play by the same name, from the pen of Max Marchin.

## VISALNAGARA NAGAR CONVENTION

It is finally decided to hold the convention at Kalol (N. Gujarat) instead of Unava as previously announced, on the 25th and 26th instant. Mr. Girdharlal Dayaram Mehta, (Asst. Traff. Suptd. B. B. and C. Rly.) will preside over the occasion.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

During these days a Ladies' Conference will also be held at the same place.

All are cordially invited to attend

## LADY IRWIN VISITS HOSPITALS

### IMPRESSED WITH EFFICIENT WORK

Her Excellency Lady Irwin visited some of the hospitals for women and children on Monday morning and evinced a great deal of interest in the welfare of the patients. At 10-45 a.m. she visited Bai Motlibai Hospital and Sir D. M. Petit Hospital for women and children accompanied by Major Tressleiu and Col. Thoburn, Surgeon to the Viceroy. Her Excellency was received by Col. Hamilton, I.M.S., Superintendent of the hospitals and Sister Josephine. Col. Hamilton introduced Major Mehta and Lieut. Easdon and the staff of the hospitals to Her Excellency. Lady Irwin then went round the hospital wards, and was very much pleased to hear that though the normal accommodation was only for 80 patients there were 94 patients admitted as indoor patients and treated. Her Excellency then conversed with some of the patients and patted the children lying on their beds and spoke to them encouragingly.

N. M. WADIA HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency then drove to the N. M. Wadia Hospital at Parel where she was received by Sir Ness Wadia, Dr. M. V. Mehta, Dr. Gilder and other members of the Board of Management. After strolling round the wards she expressed her great satisfaction at the work of the hospital and left for the Creche at DeLisle Road. Her Excellency was extremely pleased to see the work done here by the Children's Welfare Movement and left after spending nearly half an hour at this institute.

Lady Irwin was received by Lady Wilson, the president of the Infant Welfare Society and Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jn.). About 40 babies were kept in the creche and all looked healthy and strong.

## IN AID OF THE BHILS

### A UNIQUE PERFORMANCE

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, that indefatigable servant of the poor, has been for the last five years carrying on reclamation and welfare work amongst the Bhils of Panch Mahals. Mr. Thakkar now offers in a charity-entertainment to the public of Bombay an opportunity to witness the good result of his five years labours. The Bhil boys and girls of his Ashrams will present a programme of dialogues, performances and music. This is a unique opportunity to see what work is being done by Mr. Thakkar and his band of workers. Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside at the function which will take place on Sunday, 18th Dec., 9-30 p.m. at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

Admission by tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Tickets can be had from Laxmidas M. Shirkant, Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Krishna Swadeshi Stores, Kalbadevi Road.

## RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

### TWO MOTOR DRIVERS FINED

Shahjuman, a motor-bus driver, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court at Girgaum on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution case is that on the 7th instant at about 11 a.m. one Merwanji Khursetji alias Mali Baxter was driving a car belonging to the General Motor Agency when he arrived at the junction of Lamington Road and Queen's Road. the constable on traffic duty asked him to stop, and the car halted. Meanwhile another car, driven by the accused came from behind and collided with the first.

From the evidence before him His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50/.

On a similar offence as above, another motor driver, Mahomed Siddiq Nurmahomed, was also placed before the Magistrate and fined Rs. 15/.

The facts in this ase are that on the 1st of September last, at about 11 a.m. one Ismail Abdul Karim was driving his private carriage from Chowpatty to Gowalia Tank Road. Near the Corner of Harvey Road, the accused's car came from the Chowpatty Back Road and collided with the carriage.

## SENTENCED FOR THEFT

Francis [illegible], a Christian was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court at Girgaum, on a charge of theft on Monday morning.

The facts of the case are that on or about the 6th instant at 11 a.m. the accused was found at a Marwari shop trying to dispose of a saree, which he afterwards confessed he had stolen from a Parsi gentleman's house. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a police constable on duty at the spot and remanded into police custody till Monday for inquiries into his past.

In the course of the hearing it came out that the accused had two previous convictions to his credit, and the Magistrate sentenced him to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## QUEEN MARY HIGH SCHOOL

### CONCERT IN AID OF JUBILEE FUND

The Bombay public are shortly to have a great treat for a concert has been arranged to take place on Tuesday, (20th instant), at 6-0 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, in aid of the Queen Mary High School Jubilee Fund.

Madam Carola Januschke-Lyttler has promised to play and by this time she is well known in Bombay as a musician of the very finest quality. Mrs. C. I. Brown is to help too, the grace and charm of her singing always gives delight. In addition little Miss Jasmin Shustary will dance. All those who visited the Flower Carnival last cold weather will remember this exceedingly clever and dainty little child dancer. Mr. C. P. Bramble will also take part in the programme.

So it is hoped that the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, will be efilled to overflowing. Tickets Rs. 3, 2 and 1, can be obtained from Messrs. Rose & Co. or from the Queen Mary High School, Girgaum. The proceeds will be given to the Queen Mary High School Jubilee Fund which was started about two years ago to pay for the building of the new hall that had become a necessity for the school. When people realize that, though this school belongs to a missionary society, it is supported by no mission funds from England or elsewhere, but has to find all the money for its needs itself locally, they will surely feel disposed to help so good a work by taking tickets and thus making this concert a thorough financial success.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, The "First Aid" and Home Nursing classes, organised by Dr. Jamshed D. Desai in the Young Ladies' High School were conducted by Miss Soonabai D. Desai. The classes were examined by Dr. J. D. Dhruve. The following is the list of successful candidates:—

FIRST AID:

Misses Putlan M. Workingboxwala, Freni K. Nariman, Piroja S. Kapadia, Perin M. Masani, Katty D. Bhandari, Gool B. Dalal, Dhun B. Daruvala, Gai M. Nakra, Dina M. Katrak Meheran B. Shroff, Khorshed B. Bhathena, Nurgez B. Irani, Vira K. Katrak; Bacha P. Asha, Gai F. Subedar, Aloo P. Markar, Gool R. Chaina, Piroja F. Colabevala, Shirin R. Irani, Dhun S. Amaria, Coomi R. Umrigar, Freni A. Polishvala, Gool J. Wadia, Piroja N. Mehta, Bapai C. Antia, Dina H. Dubash, Putlan F. Siganporia, Soona C. Photographer, Mehran H. Lakdavala, Tehmi P. Colah, Maneck B. Sahiar, Zini R. Tandiwala, Freni P. Lakdavala, Jer M. Dadachanji; Soona B. Irani, Mehra H. Majoo, Shirin R Bhathena, Soona D. Aga, Piroja F. Mistry, Dolly M. Engineer.

HOME NURSING

Misses. Perviz S. Contractor. Mehran J. Shroff, Mani J. Jalnevala, Naja N. Tavadia, Allan N. Bagli, Dina S. Gai, Freni B. Balsara, Aloo D. Kapadia, Nurgez S. Driver, Nurgez H. Hantaria, Perin D. Sethna, Homai P. Sethna, Homai A. Balsara, Sheran D. Pohonchkhanevala, Hilla K. Desai, Putlan P. Padsha, Soona D. Writer, Zarakhanoo Fazalbhoy, Ratan J. Bhagat, Dina R. Dubash, Ratan F. Panthaki, Mani P. Bamji, Perin C. Panthaki.


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# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**

Viceroy to open Tansa Works at Sir P. M. Mehta Garden 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

His Majesty King Amanullah Khan's arrival, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

H. M. King Amanullah Khan's Departure.

**SUNDAY, Dec. 18.**

Entertainment by Bhil Students of the Bhil Sewa Mandal, Donad at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbedevi Road, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir C. V. Mehta to preside.

H. E. the Viceroy's departure.

### MR. MIRAJKAR AS CONGRESS DELEGATE.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar has been duly elected as delegate for the 42nd session of the Indian National Congress at Madras by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

### SOCIAL GATHERING IN KHAR.

A social gathering of the Laxminagar-Khar Residents' Association will be held on Sunday, (18th instant), at 2-30 p.m. at Laxmi Society's Pavilion Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, M.A., LL.B. will preside

### SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, (the 25th instant), at the premises of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, (No. 264, Charni Road, Girgaon) to elect a Trustee in place of the late Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

### SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA "STUDENTS' UNION."

Under the auspices of the above Union there will be a lecture to-day (Tuesday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the lecture hall of the above Institution, on "Jainism a unifying force," by Sjt. Ajeetprasadji.

### PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. Sjt. B. S. Pathik, President, Rajasthan Seva Sangha, and Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M. L. C., Editor "Saurastra", will speak on "The Problem of Indian States and their bearing on British-Indian Politics". Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta, will preside.

### BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Managing Committee of this Mandal, it was unanimously resolved to raise a "Damoder Rowji Purecha Memorial fund" and to continue "Bhatia Prakash" a monthly magazine in memory of Mr. Puecha late Editor of "Bhatia Prakash."

### MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of November was 6,207 out of which 537 were males 2,820 were females and 2,940 were children.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

The Current Criminal Sessions has been adjourned to Thursday the 5th January, 1928.

Members of the Special and Common Jury who have been summoned and classified in both Groups A and B are requested to watch the papers to see when their attendance is required.

29652

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and is due to arrive here on the 15th instant, at noon.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 15th instant in the afternoon.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 10th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 76. Total mortality this day last year was 77.

## INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

### AN APPEAL TO VOLUNTEERS

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, Secretary, Indian States People's Conference, writes:—

I have been entrusted with the work of organising the Volunteer Corps for the forthcoming Conference of the People of the Indian States on the 17th and 18th instant. I, therefore, request the volunteers and captains of all the Volunteer Corps of Bombay to be present at an informal meeting that will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. I am confident that the Volunteers and their captains will respond to my invitation.

### RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Reception Committee was held in the office of the Conference on Sunday at 3 p.m. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal presided. Thirty members were present.

The minutes of the first meeting were read and approved. The reports of the Sub-Committees were submitted before the meeting. It was resolved to convene the meeting of the Executive Committee on Wednesday and to place the drafts of resolutions, etc., before it. The Pandal Committee was empowered to enter into any contract found necessary regarding the erection of the pandal in Madhav Baug and make all other arrangements for the same. It was resolved that the members of the Reception Committee were entitled to exercise full rights as delegates. The work of organising the volunteers was entrusted to Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth. It was resolved that the Reception Committee recorded with approval the Press note issued by the Secretaries clearing certain misunderstandings created in certain quarters.

## POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AT VICEREGAL FUNCTIONS.

The attention of the public is invited to the police arrangements made in regard to vehicular traffic on the occasion of the opening of the Tansa Works at the Sir Pherozshah Gardens by the Viceroy this evening, as also to the arrangements regarding parking of carriages at the Viceroy's levee to-night.

## NATIONALIST PRESS EXCLUDED

### VICEROY'S VISIT TO "DUFFERIN."

His Excellency, the Viceroy, paid a visit of inspection to the training ship "Dufferin" on Monday morning. We regret that for reasons given below we are unable to give an account of the visit:—

In connection with H. E. the Viceroy's visit to the ship, our representative saw Captain Beste, the Commander of the ship, and requested him to issue a press pass for "the Bombay Chronicle". Captain Beste declined to do so on the ground that he was going to admit only two press representatives on board the ship and he had already issued passes to "The Times of India" and "The Indian Daily Mail" because they were the first comers. Captain Beste could not allow even our photographer to be present on board the ship on the occasion of H. E. the Viceroy's visit.

We await the explanation of the Governing Body of the Training Ship of the extraordinary procedure adopted as regards the reporting of this function.

## HIGH COURT SESSIONS ADJOURNED

The remaining work of the two Courts of High Court Criminal Sessions has been adjourned to 5th January next, as the two presiding Judges, Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza resumed the hearing of criminal appeals on Monday after a long interval.

## INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board will hear in connection with the enquiry now proceeding about the match-making industry in India the oral evidence of the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, at 11 a.m., and the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building.

## DEAD BODY FOUND IN SEA

On Sunday afternoon the dead body of a Hindu male (25) was found floating in the sea at Colaba. There were no marks of violence. The police made an effort to trace friends and relatives of the deceased but without success.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, but were unable to say whether it was suicida or homicidal

### CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th instant is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation | 17,96,134 |
| Reserve—coin and bullion:— | |
| In India:— | |
| Silver coin | 10,43,893 |
| Gold coin and bullion | 2,97,612 |
| Silver bullion under coinage | 71,055 |
| Securities (Purchase price):— | |
| In India | 3,69,567 |
| In England | 14,007 |

# "PROSECUTION---A GOD-SENT OPPORTUNITY"

## HIS AGITATION NOT A POLITICAL STUNT

## PROSECUTED FOR DOING WHAT GOVT. ASKED HIM TO DO

## MR. NARIMAN'S DEFENCE ADDRESS

"I consider this prosecution as a god-sent and golden opportunity to justify my position not only in the eyes of my oppnents, and the Court but also my electorate" said Mr. K. F. Nariman, the accused in the Back Bay defamation case, when he commenced addressing the Court on Monday when the case was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Before addressing the Court on the evidence adduced in the case, Mr. Nariman considered it his privilege to discuss one or two salient points which influenced the case.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST NARIMAN.

He was very sorry the prosecution had introduced, merely to prejudice the issues in the case a suggestion which he resented and very strongly too. The prosecution had attributed that all the agitation that was carried on in the Council was to merely gain popular applause and was a sort of a political stunt. Mr. Nariman took the earliest opportunity of repudiating this rather serious suggestion. It was a very serious allegation that could be made against a man who had some responsibilities both as a member of the Council and as a humble servant of the public. Mr. Nariman repudiated it with all the earnestness and vehemence at his command. It was not a political stunt. If the Prosecution Counsel would take some little trouble to study the situation of that period, he would not fail to find that all eyes were rivetted on the development affairs. The Development Department agitated the minds not only of one party or the other, but it was a universal agitation. The subject had assumed very great public importance. The prosecution had levelled the charge that the agitation was the slogan of the Swaraj Party. No it was not so.

What was it then that brought the subject to the forefront in the council?

If anything predominated the minds of the Councillors and called for devotion, energy and a keen study it was the annual budget, and the position of the budget brought about by the Development Department was this. The Presidency was reduced to a state of absolute financial bankruptcy. Every other Government Department was starved simply because the white elephant of the Development Department had to be fed. The most heavily taxed Bombay was most heavily burdened with a deficit. Mr. Nariman wanted the Court to take all this into consideration and judge whether the question was at all a one-party question.

GOVERNMENT'S MENTALITY.

Mr. Nariman said that the same unfortunate mentality betrayed by the prosecution counsel on this point was also betrayed by the Government in the Council. Simply because the criticisms came from a member of the Opposition and a critic of the Government, motives were attributed to his criticism. Mr. Nariman wanted to take this opportunity to say that the Government went to the length of insulting him and bearing personal hostility towards him simply for his crime of wanting the affairs of the Development Department to be merely investigated. That was the attitude which the Government took in regard to him.

All Mr. Nariman then wanted was fair opportunity to prove his allegation.

A GOD-SENT OPPORTUNITY.

He was glad it had come to him though not through an Enquiry Committee but through a judicial tribunal. He considered it a God-sent opportunity to justify his position not only before his opponents and the Court but his electorate.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said that so far as the merits of the case were concerned, he wanted his worship to consider the difficulties in the way of the defence. He did not want any extra sympathy or that the rigor of the law should be relaxed in his case. He only appealed to the Court to view the case as any other ordinary case leaving aside all other considerations such as the prestige of the Government or the prestige of the officers concerned.

Referring to his evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, Mr. Nariman said that at the conclusion of his examination the Committee proposed placing the allegations made by him before the Government with a recommendation that an investigation should be started, and, if found necessary, prosecution should be launched against the officers concerned.

At that time there was absolutely no question of malice on his part or a defamation case being launched against him. But on the third day the whole position was reversed and the officers concerned applied to the committee to sanction the prosecution against Mr. Nariman, Mr. Nariman wanted his worship to consider how this happened. If they had given him an opportunity to prove his allegations, and having come to the conclusion that his allegations were false, had sanctioned the prosecution, he would have no complaints at all. Mr. Nariman complained that before this prosecution was launched he was never given an opportunity to falsify or varify his allegation. Simply because the officers denied the allegations, the prosecution was launched.

"PROSECUTION TO STIFLE CRITICISM."

Mr. Nariman alleged the prosecution was launched against him to stifle criticism and as a counterblast to the intended prosecution of the officers concerned. He wanted to attribute motives deliberately and intentionally that the prosecution was not bona-fide. As far as the Mears Committee was concerned Mr. Nariman said three members of the Committee were definitely opposed to sanctioning the prosecution. Sir Grimwood Mears had in fact declared that "it was monstrous to grant sanction in a case of this description." Mr. Billimoria and Sir Visvesvaraya had not committed themselves to the sanction. There was only one member who, Mr. Nariman knew, was sitting on the Committee with a set purpose, and that was Sir Fredric Hopkinson. Whenever disclosures were made in regard to the Development Department, Mr. Nariman alleged, Sir Fredric made most spiteful and even insulting remarks to witnesses.

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF DEFENCE.

Mr. Nariman appealed to his Worship to appreciate the various other difficulties in the way of his defence. It was common experience that it was extremely difficult to persuade parties to give evidence in a Police Court case. And in a case of corruption of this description there was an additional difficulty because under the law both the giver and the takes of a bribe were guilty. Mr. Nariman said the lapse of considerable time in launching the prosecution had to a great extent prejudiced his case. He was asked to substantiate the allegation made in 1924 only in 1927 when the prosecution was launched.

The Government waited for nearly two years and had only now come forward with the prosecution, so much so, that the parties who were able to give evidence had as soon as the slightest hint was made about the prosecution either destroyed or kept back documents and account books which were required by the defence to prove its allegations. Naturally documents after documents which were called for by the defence from the Government as well as from private individuals had been reported to be missing.

MISSING ACCOUNT BOOKS.

When the account books of Messrs. Salebhoy Tyebji and Co. with Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons were called for by the defence, the latter (Thos. Cook) on oath declared in the Court that the particular ledger was missing. Similarly Manecj Chand Jivraj could not find the counterfile of a particular cheque for Rs. 5,000 while he flung at the Court all cheque books excepting the one that was wanted by the defence. The most amazing and curious thing of all was that certain documents which when called for by the defence, were reported to be missing, were forthcoming when the prosecution wanted them for their own purpose.

As regards good faith, Mr. Nariman requested the Court to consider the attitude taken up by him in the Council. Since he had not referred to the details as regards corruptions in his Council speeches, the prosecution might urge that he was not in possession of details at the time he had made the allegations. But he wanted to make it clear that the time allowed to the mover of a resolution in the Council was limited to half an hour and it was on account of that he did not go into the details at the time.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman read out a number of his speeches and discussion in the Council regarding his allegations against the Bombay Development Department and his demand for an inquiry.

MILD STEEL BARS INCIDENT.

In regard to the mild steel bars incident Mr. Nariman said that his allegations in the Council were that the original indent was changed and that the addition of the wrong size bars in it was intentional. According to the reply given by the General Member in the Council, the omission of 5|8in. bars was found out by the Superintending Engineer, who instructed the Supervisor to make the addition, but the Supervisor wrongly included 7|8in. bars. The error according to the General member was a trifling mistake and it was a "bona fide" mistake. Mr. Nariman accepted the statement that the addition was made by the Supervisor and not by the Superintending Engineer, but he challenged that part of the reply where it was stated that it was a "bona fide" mistake. He still maintained that it was an intentional addition. Further when the allegation was made by him the person against whom it was made was quite indefinite in his mind. As the words used by him were "higher staff of officers" it could only refer to either Supervisor, Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer. Mr. Nariman added that by the term "higher staff officers" could only mean any one of the three above officers and not the Superintending Engineer.

DID WHAT GOVT. ASKED HIM TO DO.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said in the course of his correspondence with Government, in one of their letters, the Government had rebuked him by saying that though he seemed to be in possession of information of "criminal offences" relating to the B.D.D. he had not as a good citizen placed it before the proper authorities. Mr. Nariman said when he gave evidence before the Back Bay Committee he had done nothing else but placed according the advice of the Government whatever information he possessed, whether true or false, before the Committee leaving the responsibility of finding out the truth to them. He had only done what the Government had asked him to do and the Government prosecuted him for doing so.

Referring to the question of malice Mr. Nariman argued that the prosecution had failed to prove any malice on his part, either in fact or in law. The case was based only on one circumstance which was characterised as malice, that he (Mr. Nariman) in spite of the explanation of the General Member in the Council persisted in repeating his allegations before the Back Bay Committee. It was admitted even by Mr. Harvey that at the time the allegations were made Mr. Nariman did not know him or other officer personally. Therefore personal malice was out of question.

In justification of his attitude in not accepting the explanation of the General Member Mr. Nariman said "how can I accept them to be true when Mr. Harvey himself had admitted in this Court that certain replies given by the General Member before the Council were false and they were based on information given by himself (Mr. Harvey)?

The Court rose for the day when Mr. Nariman had not finished his address.

# LATEST NEWS

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

An Associated Press message received in the early hours of the morning (13th instant) states that His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and his suite visited the aircraft depot at Drig Road on Tuesday morning. On His Majesty's arrival at the aircraft the Afghan National Anthem was played by the band, and the Afghan Standard was hoisted. His Majesty was shown round the whole of the depot and its various departments.

The King and Queen and suite left in the afternoon for the harbour, where, amidst enthusiastic scenes, they embarked on the specially chartered steamer "Manela" for Bombay. The roads to the harbour were gaily decorated and lined with cheering throngs, and the public departure at the harbour presented a scene of picturesque animation, all communities mustering largely in a cheering farewell to Their Majesties. Three royal air force flying boats took off from the harbour and escorted the ship, the saloon of which has been specially adopted for purdah use by the ladies of the royal party. The flying boats accompanied the vessel some distance out to sea, whilst two squadrons of aeroplanes from Drigh Road circled above the harbour, dipping in salute as the vessel sailed. A salute of thirty one guns boomed forth as the ship reached the harbour limits.—A. P.

LAHORE, Dec. 12

Interviewed on the decisions of the Delhi meeting of the All-India Muslim League, held yesterday, Sir Mahomed Shafi said that the Council of the Punjab Muslim League was holding an emergent meeting of to-morrow to consider the Delhi meeting's decisions, and he was at liberty to express any opinion till that meeting was held.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12.

It is reliably learnt that their leaderships of Privy Council have rejected the appeal of Kakori Conspiracy case prisoners filed on their behalf by Mr. Polak. In consequence, the Government of India have informed the jailors concern of the fate of the appeals. The appeal was filed on behalf of four condemned prisoners, Ramprasad Rajendranath Lahiri, Roshansingh and Ashfaqullah. The prisoners are in the Gorakppur Gonda Allahabad and Fyzabad jails respectively.—Free Press.

## KILL UNTOUCHABILITY

### SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S MESSAGE.

### MR. BHULABHAI ON HINDUISM

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday evening to celebrate the death anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand. The audience was a large one, and there were to be seen Hindus from all parts of India. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

The President being rather late in coming, Mr. Nagindas T. Master explained to the audience the high ideal for which Swami Shraddhanand lived and died. His ideal was a great one, said the speaker. It was not merely confined to religion. It was based on a broad principles and aimed at the uplift of the nations. The Hindu community as existing at present was torn asunder by various castes and creeds. A number of differences had assailed it and weakened it. And it was the one cherished idea of the Swamiji to establish unity amongst the various sections of the people, and revive their sense of self-respect. For the furtherance of this object of his life he made many sacrifices and died at last in the midst of his work.

What then should they do, asked the speaker, to keep the memory of the Swami ever green. He exhorted the audience to remember the object for which Swamiji lived and died. It was only by the perpetuation of that work which he started that the Hindus could best celebrate his anniversary Swami Shardhanand had done his duty. He showed the path to others. If Hindus could not follow that path, it would be all useless.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha who followed next said that Swami Shraddhanand was a great friend of his. He said he stood only next to Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi adumbrated a scheme of national eductaion in 1921 but long before that the late Swamiji had started a "Gurukul" on the bank of the ganges to meet that want.

Swami Shraddhanand, said Mr. Bharucha, was not against Muslims. It was erroneous to think so. He loved Muslims as much as he loved the Hindus; and the Muslims would have trusted and respected him to the end had not some Mul'as poisoned the minds of their co-religionists. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mohamed Ali all loved him to the last. Concluding, Mr. Bharucha said that the best way that Hindus could please the memory of the deceased was by continuing his work. The uplift of the utouchables was a great problem before them; and they should all help to solve it.

After some more speeches had been delivered the President addressed the gathering. Had they gathered here to hear more words? he asked. What were they going to do on such a sacred day? When he was a boy, he said, he attended a Salvation Army School. The missionary teachers there used to ask them one question. It was, "What is your religion? Is it only meant for a particular sect of people or a universal one? If it was God's religion, it could not be denied to others. Islam was open to all. So was Christianity. But Hinduism till some years back was denied to the world. It was Davanand Saraswati who preached that Hinduism was not the religion of any one people. It was a world religion. Anybody who believed in it could follow it. The President then exhorted all to sink their petty differences and be united.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived in Bombay on Monday morning from Nadiad and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Horby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

**JANUARY.**

**NEW YORK.**

| | Dec. 12 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.77 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.60 |
| Difference | —.17 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.25 |
| Difference | —.52 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | Dec. 12 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.19 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.15 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.02 |
| Difference | —.17 |
| Broach Expectation | 358 0 0 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, Dec. 12. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 14 0 |
| Higher | 0 3 0 |
| Silver Forward | 26 11 0 |
| Higher | 0 3 0 |

Tone of market:—Quiet, India and China bought.

## NOTICE
TO
## "Chronicle" Agents.

It is already notified that the "Bombay Chronicle" is issuing an ART ILLUSTRATED CONGRESS SPECIAL NUMBER in the 3rd week of this month and the price fixed is Annas Eight per copy. All the "Chronicle" Agents are hereby requested to reserve the number of copies they require for sale before the 15th inst. after which date the Office does not guarantee to supply copies owing to great demand.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

SALES MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle".

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**INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY,**
146, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND



# The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1927.


## A SPIRITED APPEAL.

We cordially commend to the public and the Muslim community in particular Mr. Jinnah's manifesto which we published yesterday. It is at once a courageous rejoinder to the counsel of despair offered by a few Muslim leaders in the Punjab and Bengal and a convincing case for the boycott of the Commission even from the communalist's point of view. It also reflects the innate national sentiment of the bulk of the Muslim community. The Punjab manifesto stated: "Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords has dispelled the mist which obscured our vision with regard to the real status of the Select Committee of the Indian Legislatures". As there are a few others also who harbour the delusion that the Select Committee has been given an authoritative voice in shaping the decision of the Commission, it is necessary to quote Mr. Jinnah's reply to this plea at some length. He says: "The procedure indicated to associate the committees of legislatures, provincial and central, is a camouflage. The recommendations of the Commission, once made behind our back after their inquiry and investigations which they consider necessary, will stand and the proposed Committee of the Central Legislature will have no scope to modify the recommendations substantially by means of their criticisms and objections." Lord Birkenhead and his colleagues have certainly dispelled the mist by stating repeatedly that two co-ordinate but dissenting reports, one by the Commission and another by the Committee are impossible and that, while the Committee will be given ample opportunities to "confront" the Commission, the former's "proposals will be analysed, accepted or rejected" only by the Commission. Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan M.L.A., and others of his persuasion may have good reason to prize the privilege of "confronting" the Commission on these terms, but they cannot hope to bamboozle the public, certainly not the Legislative Assembly. As regards the attempts that may be made "to beguile and seduce the Mussalmans from the only honourable course open to them by suggestions that the Mussulmans stand to benefit if they present their case before the Commission in the absence of their Hindu brothers," Mr. Jinnah has no hesitation in saying that the Commission can do nothing for the Mussalmans alone, that "they will not get even the proverbial thirty pieces of silver which Judas got for betraying Christ." This is indeed strong language, but it is so because Mr. Jinnah is intensely anxious that not a single responsible Muslim should allow himself to be beguiled into a position repugnant to the honour of his community or his country.

The general attitude of the Government towards the Muslim community, says Mr. Jinnah, may be gauged from their conduct regarding the cow and music questions. "The British Government, whenever approached by one side or other to legislate on these questions, have always taken shelter behind the immutable doctrine of religious neutrality". Hence Mr. Jinnah concludes that Government can never in these matters give an *ex parte* decision" and that, "unless the Hindus and Mussalmans agreed to a compromise, no Statutory Commission can come to the rescue of the Mussalmans beyond securing complete religious freedom to the followers of various faiths subject to the fundamental laws of the country." It is precisely such freedom that underlies the resolutions of the Calcutta Unity Conference and the All-India Congress Committee. And it is only such resolutions that can form the basis of any future legislation. As regards the question of the Services, too, Mr. Jinnah points out that recruitment to the services is regulated by the Public Services Commission and the varied Government departments and that "it is unthinkable that the Statutory Commission can make any recommendations which are purely in the interest and to the advantage of the Mussalmans." Even as regards the question of communal representation, Mr. Jinnah observes: "The British Government has given a solemn pledge to the Mussalmans of India that so long as they desire separate electorates the Government will not be a party to depriving them of what they consider to be their cherished rights.....Even the present Government would not be capable of going back upon Britain's plighted troth in order to punish the Mussalmans for daring to resent a policy which is calculated to humiliate India. And, further, to please whom will they do this? The Hindus have already declared that they will have nothing to do with the Commission." We may add that the Hindus on their part will never go back on the solemn Lucknow Pact except with the consent of the Muslims. The Bombay Pact, has gone a long way towards an equitable revision of the old one and stands a good chance of being completed if Hindus and Muslims unite in their policy towards the Commission. It will thus be seen from Mr. Jinnah's incisive analysis that, whether the Muslims take the broad principle of national self-respect or the petty and short-sighted consideration of communal gains, they stand to gain little by accepting the Commission. "They will only go down to history," he says, "as disloyal to their country at a critical juncture of its political development, justly accused by other communities of having played false not only to them but also to their own motherland." That is a heart-wrung warning of a patriot who strongly feels as much for the honour of his country as for the honour of his community.

We share Mr. Jinnah's confidence that his appeal will be laid to heart by every feeling Muslim. Every day that passes only confirms the fact that the bulk of the community is one with the nation and that the minority is fast dwindling. The final decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to shift the venue of the League session from Lahore to Calcutta is extremely significant. Sir Mahomed Shafi remains President in spite of the majority votes against him only because His Highness the Aga Khan declined to preside over the session. The Madras Provincial Muslim League has, at its annual general meeting, supported the boycott by a large majority. Even at Delhi a huge public meeting presided over by Dr. Ansari passed a boycott resolution without a single dissentient vote. All this is enough evidence to demonstrate the truth of Mr. Jinnah's view that the Muslim community is sound at heart but a section of it needs to be saved from the machinations of officials behind the screen, from their willing and unwilling tools and from the ever-obliging Anglo-Indian Press. Most Muslims have now seen through the last and justly resent the fact that every time the Anglo-Indian Press seeks to divide the country it appeals to the Muslims as if they were the easiest to be seduced. It is also necessary for them in their own interests to see through and expose the hirelings drawn from their own ranks and made to play into the hands of the bureaucracy. Both the community's self-respect and its other interests need such an exposure. The hirelings are the most dangerous because those who disgrace their community and betray the country under the guise of safeguarding communal interests will not fail to betray those very interests secretly to gain their own personal ends. Such persons have existed in every country, in every community and in every age. They need to be spotted out and exposed. At the same time the normal propaganda must be carried on unabated. The country is grateful to Mr. Jinnah for his brave stand: It trusts that he and his colleagues will press on to victory.

## IDEAL EASTERN KING.

The very first utterances of His Majesty King Amanullah on Indian soil bear abundant testimony to the enlightened conceptions of Kingship of this remarkable personality and to his great and vivid interest in the harmonious progress and welfare not only of his own people but also in that of other nations. To the addresses presented to him at Karachi by the Parsi, Hindu and Muslim communities he replied in a manner which indicates how very much he is alive to what is expected of a true King by the people over whom he reigns. He told his Karachi audience that he was the servant, "a very humble servant, of the people", that he always listened to the people's voice through their will. "Whenever he managed to accomplish something good, and personal honour was done to him", His Majesty observed, "he first rendered thanks to the Almighty Creator and mentally acknowledged that the credit of that esteem and affection went to his people, whose spokesman he humbly tried to be". It is no wonder that under such a ruler, whose highest conception of his duty is to be the voice of his people and thus behave towards them in the capacity of the constitutional head of a thoroughly democratic State instead of remaining an autocrat over them, Afghanistan has made remarkable progress in every important direction within such a short time. King Amanullah prizes greatly the healthy doctrine of equal rights for all in his State. Not only that, but he considers that "on the question of rights he and other Afghans are equals". In such a truly noble and equitable conception of the rights and duties of a sovereign towards his subjects and the duties of one subject towards another, there can naturally be no room for communal and fratricidal strife. It is significant that in his speeches at Karachi His Majesty stressed the importance of avoiding such strife and referred in scathing terms to the activities of religious fanatics "who divided the people instead of doing them any real good". The reference he made in his reply to the address of the Parsi community, to what he told the Shiah and Sunni sects of his own land, merits very careful attention. His Majesty said to them that "he would not inculcate their respective ideas as Shiahs or Sunnis as suggested by them". He reminded them that "he was practising Islamic laws and as a humble creature he was serving his people". So highly sensitive is his idea of this service that he is always conscious of the fact that in the body politic if there is pain in one limb the whole body suffers. We in India with our internecine and communal bickerings will do well to bear in mind these wholesome words of advice from Afghanistan's ruler, particularly his exhortation that in the world of to-day the ideal must be of behaving like "brothers and equals".

## THE SCOUT RALLY.

The great All-India Scout Jamboree at Mahaluxmi in which eleven thousand Indian scouts marched past, the Viceroy taking the salute, is an event unique in the history of scouting in this country. That scout contingent composed of all communities should foregather in Bombay for this rally is not only an honour to this city, it also reflects greatly to the credit of the organisers, and speaks volumes for the constructive interest which Sir Leslie Wilson, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Venkatesaran and others have taken in the movement. The Viceroy testified in his speech to the rapid progress the scout movement has made in India. This year's census shows a total of over 103,000 scouters and scouts in India and Burma. This is an encouraging sign, but wee hope the enthusiasm of the organisers will continue to make the orbit of the movement cover a far wider field. The present figures can be trebled within ten years, with the result that vigour and energy of Indian youth can be harnessed in the pleasant manner of scouting to disciplined and useful activity tending to the creation of better citizens in morale as well as in physique.

# PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

## INTERESTS OF PRINCES AND SUBJECTS IDENTICAL.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

When the question of the democratisation of the constitution of the Government of India is being seriously considered in this country, some of the Princes have begun to feel apprehensions about their future. They think that their rights would be encroached upon by the Government of the future Commonwealth and that, therefore, it is necessary, nay imperative, for them to gird up their loins and try to maintain intact their powers. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the position of the Princes under the present constitution. They are all dependent vassals of the British Crown. By the Interpretation Act and by the assumption of the Royal Title the position of the Sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian States is established "de-jure" and "de-facto." The Princes are under the control of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India. In political practice so far as it affects the Indian rulers there is no distinction maintained about the Indian States as Treaty States, Sanad States and non-sovereign minor principalities. They are all treated alike. The Rulers of the great State of Indore, the late Tukoji Rao Holkar, and the present Ex-Maharaja were forced to abdicate their Gadis. Nabha, an equally important State, shared the same fate. His Exalted Highness was the recipient of the now famous letter of Lord Reading. The small State of Aundh was dealt with in the same fashion. So far, therefore, as the disciplinary jurisdiction over the Indian Princes is concerned, the Government of India has made no distinction about their respective positions. The Indian Princes have no international existence. They have no power of defence. Peace and Order and Protection from internal and external aggression are undertaken by the Paramount Power, namely, the Government of India. They enjoy quasi-internal sovereignty. If there is maladministration, gross, long and continuous, the Government of India interferes in their internal affairs.

### THE NEW SPIRIT.

But, short of this limitation, the Indian Rulers are enjoying unlimited powers in their States. They have the supreme control and the final word, so far as legislation, administration and taxation in their States are concerned. Most of them have not associated their subjects with their Governments. Neither the Political Department nor the high functionaries as Governors and Governors-General insist on the Indian Princes to bring their administrations in a line with that prevailing in British India or on a level of other progressive nations in the world.

In British India the forces of democracy and self-determination are progressing rapidly. The wave of liberalism is spreading over the country far and wide. Every one is pulsating with new ideas of shaping one's own destiny just as every civilised nation in the world is doing at present. This is the result, which the Great War for which so much human blood was shed, has produced in British India. The rights of the people are being recognised and the only limitation upon their full attainment is fitness of the people to bear the weight of responsible Government. The Press, the platform and the Legislative Chambers are incessantly voicing the sentiments of the people for full dominion status or for Swaraj. And when this status would be reached some apologists of the Indian Princes think, that those who would be entrusted with the future Government of India would not tolerate autocracy in the Indian States which are related to the Government of India in subordinate alliance. It would be undoubtedly the duty of the Paramount Power to place the same standard of efficiency and ideals of Government even before those who are subordinate to it. The responsible Ministers of the future Commonwealth would no longer allow unadulterated autocracy to remain in the States. They, therefore, fear that the future Political Department under the control of a responsible Minister will cause consideable trouble to the Indian Princes and make them uncomfortable in the enjoyment of their present position and would force them to adopt the same ideal of responsible Government which would be the cardinal principle of the very existence of the future Commonwealth. It is for this reason that a new doctrine has been set up that the relations of the Princes are not with the Government of India but direct with His Majesty; that the Governor-General, the head of the administrative machinery of the present Government of India, has got nothing to do with them, that the Viceroy controls and superintentends their relations and that the Treaties and Engagements with them are concluded with the Crown through the medium of the Viceroy divested "ad hoc" from the position of the Governor-General of India.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

Now this is an untenable position unsupported by history or by political practice. The Viceroy as such is not at all recognised in the Indian constitution. The Government of India Act makes it abundantly clear that the superintendence, direction and control and the protection of India, including Indian India and British India, vests in the Governor-General. This, therefore, leaves no shadow of doubt that the head of the present Government of India viz., the Governor-General alone has the power of control over the Indian States. Sir Frederick Whyte is of the same opinion and this position of direct relations with the Crown has been shown to be untenable and unwarranted by such an authority as Sir Sivaswami Iyer, a great student of Constitutional Law and Constitutional History. Further more, even if it were tenable, it would prove ultimately suicidal to the Princes. From the frying pan of the irresponsible Political Department of the present Government of India they will be thrown into the furnace of the democratic administration of the constitutional advisers of the Crown. At present they are not directly connected with the Crown. The Secretary of State for India is responsible to Parliament and is the Constitutional Adviser of the Crown, under the Statute. He has delegated his powers to the present Government of India under the existing constitution. And the Government of India through the Political Department controls the Indian States. If, however, direct relations are established, just as is the case of the Crown Colonies, the Secretary of State would be directly responsible for the Indian States and brought up as he is in the atmosphere and traditions of democratic rule it will not be possible for him to allow unchecked the autocracy prevailing in the Indian States. Parliament would more often than now under such circumstances, raise questions about the Indian States and His Majesty's Advisers would be called upon to justify their policy towards the Indian States. Affairs of Indian States would constantly be brought before Parliament and the Indian Princes would be forced to surrender autocracy immediately and to accept the ideal of constitutional monarchy.

### BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER.

The underlying idea behind this doctrine is that the alien bureaucracy, and more especially the politicals alone would protect the Indian Princes from the onslaughts of the democratic institutions in British India How unjust this attitude is, it is not necessary to dilate. The solicitude which the British Indian leaders have shown for the Indian Princes, the respect which they are paying them, the esteem in which they hold them, and the hand of fellowship which they are willing to extend to them in their hour of need, of tribulation, warrant us to believe that if any one would save them it is the leaders of public opinion in British India. All the invasions on the Treaty Rights of the Indian Princes and their privileges so often and so loudly complained by them have been made by this very bureaucracy of the Political Department. Sir Sivaswami Iyer has very pertinently stated, "whatever encroachment on their rights and privileges that may have been in the past have been made not by the people of British India or any Government responsible to them but by the irresponsible and bureaucratic Government of India." Blood is thicker than water, and it is inhuman to think that the countrymen of the Indian Princes, sons of the same motherland, would betray the interests of their respected brethren, associated with them by ancient history and cherished traditions.

The hopes and aspirations which have been engendered in British India by the world-wide War and the living forces of equality and liberty have crossed the frontier lines, and have awakened similar sentiments in the people living in Indian States. The splinters of democracy are setting fire to the slave mentality of people held under autocratic sway. The subjects of Indian States, therefore, have begun to clamour for self-government. Those, therefore, who are considering this problem of Indian States have got to reckon with this important factor viz., the well-being of the subjects entrusted to the care of the Princes. If only the Indian Princes can trust their own countrymen they would be quite secure and the continuance of their dynasties, their honour, their Izat and their high position would be ensured by placing implicit confidence in their own people. The sovereign remedy to save themselves from all the

(Continued on page 16.)

# Notes of the Day.

**Disarmament!**

The American House of Representatives has voted in favour of the proposal to elevate big guns in certain batleships in case such a proposal does not in the President's opinion violate the Washington Naval Armament Treaty. We are sure the President will say it does not, because if there is any Treaty, which the Powers which have been proclaiming so much at Geneva the need of reducing armaments have broken in spirit if not in letter, it is this famous Washington Treaty. Great Britain is bound to make capital, however, out of this new American proposal and declare to the whole world how the only Power which has materially reduced its naval armaments is, after all, Great Britain and not Japan or America. Mr. Bridgeman has already begun this specious pleading on behalf of his country. He refers to the fact that Britain has "knocked off two cruisers" from her building programme. He omits to mention that this would hardly mean a serious reduction in total naval tonnage.

**Whitewash.**

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the allegations of high-handedness and oppression practised by the Administration of Samoa towards the indigenous population has published its report. It is a determined attempt to whitewash the Administration and the petulant manner in which it refers to certain European merchants who sided with the Natives and helped them to voice their grievances robs the report of any claim to impartiality. It upholds the Administrator's action "in compelling the dispersal of rebellious natives". In other words, the report justifies the bullying and harassing treatment to which the natives of Samoa have long been subjected by the Administration and the result of the whitewash will be that such treatment will be continued with impunity now. The Natives are sure not to tolerate it for long and more will be heard about Samoan "rebellion."

**Falling Foul of Pandit Motilal.**

Mr. Tom Johnstone, who has had the advantage of a personal, although fleeting, acquaintance with Indian Labour and political conditions and ought to know better than indulge in vulgar abuse, has the effrontery to attack Pundit Motilal in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's paper "Forward" under the caption "Impudence of a Pundit". The very word "impudence" betrays the Imperialistic wrath of the writer. He attributes to Pundit Motilalji the mean motive of seeking to promote the interests of Indian capitalism as against Indian Labour interests in the Legislative Assembly. The evidence he brings forward in support of this ridiculous contention is that he can recall "a meeting with the Pundit at a Bombay millionaire's house". Before Mr. Tom Johnstone tries again to pour ridicule on Pundit Motilalji and ask "who is this new unpolluted friend of the people", he will do well to inquire how much the leader of the Swarajists sacrificed financially in the cause of the country, when he became a whole-time worker is the Indian National movement. It is significant that Labour Imperialists like Mr. Johnstone are already learning the language of Tory contempt for Indian leaders.

**Sir Habibullah's Hopes.**

In addressing, on behalf of the Government of India, the Far Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine on the concluding day of its Session at Calcutta, Sir Mahomed Habibullah explained "one of the motives" which led the Government of India to invite the Association to this country for this year's session. He said the Government of India wanted to demonstrate how "we in India are willing and ready to play our part in a scheme of co-operation by intercourse". He envisaged, in the very near future "an interchange of health officers under the auspices of the League of Natioss." Nobody will object to such an interchange of savants, but what India desires to know is how far the children of the soil will have a chance of equipping themselves in the fight against disease by such an interchange or by means of the learned discussions of which we had a feast in Calcutta. What efforts are being made by the Government of India to send out promising young Indians to research stations abroad in order to utilise their trained knowledge later in the solution of Indian health problems? Or, is this to be always done by the imported talent of the I. M. S.?

# CIVIC ADDRESS CONTRETEMPS

## NO PRESENTATION AT GATEWAY

## GOVT.'S REASON FOR BAN

## SIR LESLIE WILSON SYMPATHETIC BUT HELPLESS

### CORPORATION DISCUSS QUESTION IN CAMERA

The question of the place and time of presenting an address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan came before the Corporation on Monday, and the President informed the House that the Government had refused to allow the Corporation to present the address at the Gateway of India and had suggested the Government House instead. The President interviewed H. E. the Governor twice, but he seemed to be helpless in the matter as all the arrangements were made by the Government of India for His Majesty's reception in India. Sir Francis Humphreys the British Foreign Minister at Afghanistan did not also entertain the suggestion of the President to present the address in C. J. Hall or the Municipal Corporation Hall, the reasons given being.

(1) That no address could be given to a foreign potentate in presence of H. M. the King or his representative. (2) His Majesty had crowded engagements and (3) His Majesty was not going to receive any address from anywhere, except that the Anjumane-Islam's address was to be presented at the Garden Party.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The President said before they proceeded with the business of the day, he would like to make a statement in regard to the progress they had made about the address which they proposed to present to H. M. the King of Afghanistan. The address was to be presented at first at the Gate Way of Isdia out he was toln that was not possible now.

The first reason disposed of the application for the Gateway of India and the other two for C. J. Hall and the Corporation Hall.

GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED.

The Government of India had for several reasons thought that it was not possible to present at the Gateway of India. He met H. E. the Governor at a certain function a few days ago and there H. E. the Governor asked him if the address was ready. In his replying in the affirmative H. E. the Governor told him that though personally he thought that it would be in the fitness of things if the address was presented at the Gateway of India, it was the desire of the Government of India that it should not be presented there. Next morning after that interview he received a letter from the Secretary to H. E. the Governor informing him (the President) for certain reasons the address could not be given at the Gateway of India.

The President continuing said this suggestion did not appeal to him much and he, therefore, asked H. E. the Governor to accord him an interview to enable him to place before him the Corporation's viewpoint. His Excellency very kindly gave him the interview and gave certain reasons for not allowing the Corporation to present the address at the Gateway of India, the most important of which being that an address could not be given to a foreign potentate in the presence of H. M. the King-Emperor or his representative.

There was no such precedent in England or elsewhere before.

GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL VIEWS.

H. E. the Governor again emphasised that personally he would have liked the Corporation to present the address at the Gateway of India, but he had to obey the orders of the Government of India.

He (the President) therefore told the Governor that the Corporation were keen that the address should be presented at the Gateway of India to which the Governor replied that H. E. the Viceroy was coming to Bombay the next day and he would personally place the views of the Corporation before him. On Sunday night, he (the President) received an urgent letter from the Secretary, to H. E. the Governor regretting that H. E. the Viceroy did not see his way to allow the Corporation to present the address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan in the presence of H. M. the King-Emperor or his representative, who was the Viceroy. The communication also intimated that the address could be presented at the Government House at the time and place to be arranged with the authorities.

LETTER TO BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

He (President) then wrote to the Foreign British Minister of Afghaniston to permit the Corporation to present the address in C. J. Hall or in the Corporation Hall before H. M. the King of Afghanistan went to the Anjumane-Islam Hall to receive an address on the 15th instant.

He again solicited an interview of H. E. the Governor on Monday at 11-30 a.m. and placed before him the Corporation's desire to present the address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan at C. J. Hall, but he was told that Sir Francis Humphreys, the British Foreign Minister at Afghanistan who was in Bombay had intimated that H. M. the King of Afghanistan was not going to receive anybody's address anywhere and the Anjumane-Islam were going to give a Garden Party to H. M. the King of Afghanistan. There an address will be presented. His Majesty was coming twelve hours late and the engagements were too much pressing for his short stay in Bombay.

THE TEXT OF LETTER.

The following letter was sent by Mr. J. Ker, Private Secretary, to H. E. the Governor, to Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, President of the Municipal Corporation dated 11th December 1927:—

Dear Dr. Batliwalla,—With reference to your interview with H. E. the Governor on Saturday, I am to say that His Excellency fully represented to the Viceroy the views you expressed to His Excellency as to the desire of the Corporation to present the address to His Majesty at the Gateway of India, and urged that it was according to precedent for the Address to be given there and that this was the strongly expressed wish of the Corporation.

His Excellency the Viceroy authorised His Excellency to say that he deeply regretted this was not possible. No address is ever presented to a foreign potentate in the presence of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In India His Excellency is in the same position, in this respect, as His Majesty, and it is essential for him to follow the practice always observed on such occasions in England. His Excellency much regrets that it is not possible to meet the views of the Corporation, but trusts that the members will fully appreciate the situation and will present the address at the Government House on a date and at a time to be arranged by the President with the authorities concerned.

Yours Sincerely,,
J. KER.

SIR HUMPHREYS' LETTER.

Sir Francis Humphreys, the British Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, who is now in Bombay in the course of his letter to the Governor, wrote:—

"The proposals made in your letter have been very carefully considered and His Excellency is advised that as His Majesty's programme is already so full that it would not be possible to arrange for the presentation of the address either at the Corporation Hall or at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall."

The Governor showed this para of the letter to the President for his information.

PRESIDENT TO INTERVIEW VICEROY.

The press representatives were asked to withdraw when these two letters were discussion, but it is ascertained from enquiries that after a heated discussion the Corporation deputed the President to interview H. E. the Viceroy to urge him to allow the Corporation to present the address either at the Gateway or in Corporation Hall.

## FATE OF KAKORI PRISONERS

SEE LATEST NEWS.

## BOMBAY BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

### MANDATE TO BE ISSUED TO LEGISLATORS

### SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT MANIFESTO

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to give effect to the resolution passed at the public meeting held in Bombay on the 3rd December regarding the Statutory Commission was held on the 10th December in Sir Chimanlal Setalwad's chambers when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. (a) That the activities of the Committee should be concentrated on urging upon all important organisations like the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the All-India Liberal Federation, the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, the Federated Chambers of Commerce and the Labour Unions to refuse to send any of their representatives before the Statutory Commission or to have anything to do with it at any stage or in any form. (b) organising public meetings and appealing to the voters of constituencies of both Provincial and Central Legislatures to call upon their representatives to throw out any motion for the election of the Committee announced.

2. That a sub-committee consisting of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar, Bhulabhai Desai, B. G. Horniman, Balubhai Desai and K. F. Munshi be formed to draw up a manifesto of the Committee's policy and programme of work in furtherance of the foregoing resolution.—A. P.

## NO-CONFIDENCE IN BENGAL MINISTRY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The vote of no-confidence in the Bengal Ministry will be moved at the coming session of the Council by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Swarajist leader.—Free Press.

## PEASANTS' INHERENT POWER OF ENDURANCE

### HOW GUJARAT PULLED THROUGH TERRIBLE ORDEAL

### HON. V. J. PATEL'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

NADIAD, Dec. 12.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel left for Bombay last night after a stay of over two months in Gujerat. In the afternoon, a largely attended meeting was held at which an address detailing the services rendered to Gujerat by Mr. Patel was read by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and presented to Mr. Patel in a silver casket.

Mr. Patel in a long speech in Gujerati thanked the people of Gujerat and congratulated them on the extraordinary courage and cheerfulness with which they pulled through the terrible ordeal they were subjected to. He knew that that was due partly to the inherent power of endurance of the Gujerat peasants and partly to the spirit of self-help, suffering, service and sacrifice inculcated in them for the last seven years through the medium of "Nava Jivan" edited by Mahatma Gandhi.

He emphasised the spirit of cooperation and co-ordinated action that marked the various agencies engaged in relief operations.

In conclusion he said that in staying there for over two months and doing such work as it was possible for him to do he had simply done his duty. He once again thanked them for the honour.—A. P.

## IN HONOUR OF KING AMANULLAH

The Anjuman-i-Islam will give a garden party in the Anjuman Garden on Friday at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in honour of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan. The Anjuman's address to His Majesty will be presented on the occasion.

## LAST STAGE OF FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE

## BRITAIN'S RANK INGRATITUDE TO INDIA

## VOERS MUST SEE THAT LEGISLATORS BOYCOTT COMMISSION

### MRS. BESANT HOLDS AUDIENCE SPELL-BOUND

Vain are the hopes entertained by Lord Birkenhead and his colleagues of the British Cabinet that the phenomenal mass movement that has been started in India to boycott the Simon Commission would lose its vigour and poignancy with the advance of time. Nothing of the kind is happening. On the contrary the boycott movement is steadily gaining strength. It has been common experience everywhere that when a new movement penetrates and strikes the root among the masses it creates for it a new spirit. It can now be said, without the least exaggeration, that the boycott movement has created a real "boycott spirit" among the Indian masses. In the City of Bombay alone, as many as four monster meetings have been held at the C. J. Hall to pronounce the verdict of the citizens of Bombay on the Simon Show. Needless to say that that verdict is worthy of the citizens that have been always in the vanguard of the fight for India's freedom. Not only has the keen interest which the citizens take in the Boycott movement not flagged in the least but on the contrary it is becoming keener and keener every day.

Yet another monster meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening, at which Dr. Annie Besant gave a most stirring address to the huge gathering and Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. The unmistakable feature of the occasion was that a greater number of ladies had attended the meeting than on any previous occasion. The gorgeous meeting hall was packed from floor to ceiling and scenes of great enthusiasm were in evidence throughout the proceedings: "Simon Commission as it is constituted is not acceptable to India" was the theme of Dr. Besant's most remarkable speech. Dr. Besant spoke for full one hour and during that interval she kept the huge audience literally spellbound. Apart from the cogency of the speaker's arguments, the speech was, indeed, a master-piece of enchanting oratory which seldom fails to lull the audience into acceptance of whatever falls from the speaker's lips. The universal verdict of the audience was that Dr. Besant was certainly at her best in her yesterday's marvellous performance and richly deserved the encomiums which were showered upon her at the conclusion of the meeting.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BESANT.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was greeted with enthusiastic applause on rising to open the proceedings, said that it was not

(Continued on next page.)

## "THESE ARE DAYS OF BROTHERS AND EQUALS."

### TOUCHING PLEA FOR UNITY

## KING AMANULLAH REPLIES TO ADDRESSES

### "I AND OTHER AFGHANS ARE EQUALS"

**The King of Afghanistan reached Karachi on Sunday at 2-30 p.m. and was given a magnificent reception.**

**Replying to the communal addresses and also the Muncipal address he said he was the servant, a very humble servant of the people. He always listened to the people's voice through their will, and that in his kingdom everyone had equal rights, and on the question of rights he himself and other Afghans were equals.**

**Referring to the Parsis' address he said he did not know if Aghanistan was the child of Persia or "vice versa," but these were not days of fathers and sons but of brothers and equals.**

## MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

There were scenes of unrivalled excitement on the occasion of the arrival of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan at Karachi Cantonment Station this afternoon. Punctually at 2-35 the Royal train steamed slowly into the station which was magnificently and appropriately decorated. The entrance to the station was richly adorned with flags and buntings set off by red, yellow and white chrysanthemums while on either pillar of the gateway was the Royal Afghan Arms surmounted with the Afghan flag. The whole platform was carpeted with crimson cloth making the combined effect very striking. His Majesty King Amanullah stepped out of the carriage looking thoroughly fit. He wore khaki uniform and riding boots which reached to the knee and the familiar Afghan service cap. He was met on the platform by Mr. W. F. Hudson, Commissioner in Sind, and Major-General M. R. W. Nightingale, General Officer Commanding the Sind Independent Brigade area. After a few minutes' conversations His Majesty was introduced to the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, the Chief Engineer in Sind, the Collector of Karachi, the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Karachi Municipality and numerous other civil and military officials. His Majesty then passed through the entrance to the exit. Immediately he appeared on the steps the band of the Sherwood Foresters played the Afghan National Anthem while all stood to attention. His Majesty then inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Second Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters and this ceremonial completed, His Majesty entered the waiting motor car and accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind drove to Government House followed by the Royal Suite. Meanwhile the Queen and the other ladies of the party with the young Prince remained in their compartment and when the platform was cleared they emerged with Mrs. Hudson the wife of the Commissioner in Sind and entered motor cars joining the general procession. Her Majesty and the other ladies appeared to be dressed in the latest Paris fashions but were veils. Practically the whole of the route to Government House was thickly lined with people who cheered lustily as the imposing procession wended its way to Government House.—A.P.

## COMMUNAL ADDRESSES.

### KING AMANULLAH'S REPLY.

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

Replying to addresses from the Karachi Municipality, the Sind Hindus and Sikhs, Sind Parsis and Sind Mussalmans, His Majesty King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan spoke in Persian. His Majesty said he was grateful to all his Indian brothers for according him so hearty and affectionate a welcome. He had been receiving the kindest attention from all the various communities of India from the time he set foot on Indian soil to the moment he was in Karachi. To all Hindus, Parsis and Mussalmans he offered thanks for the cordiality of their welcome and their fraternal feelings. He also thanked the Karachi Municipality because Karachi was loved by Afghans who considered her as their friend. He would just tell them what he had been telling the Afghan people, namely, that he was the servant a very humble servant of the people He always listened to the people's voice through their accredited representatives and thus tried to serve their will. Whenever he managed to accomplish something good, and personal honour was done to him he first rendered thanks to the Almighty Creator and mentally acknowledged that the credit of that esteem and affection went to his people whose spokesman he humbly tried to be. (Applause).

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

In his kingdom, everyone—Hindus, Mussalmans and other communities—had equal rights. On the question of rights he himself and other Afghans were equals. His Majesty continued that if no one would be offended, he would refer to a certain incident about which he had already spoken at Kabul and Kandahar. The fact was that ignorant Mullahs created an unfortunate situation. These Mullahs divided the people instead of doing them any real good. (Applause). He compared them with the Indian fakir who came to Afghanistan stick in hand and spread his net knocking at many doors and doing nothing but attempt to mislead or beguile the people in order to entrap them as his followers or disciples. Likewise the Afghan fakir came to India and wandered about lazily and created disruption among the people. Such persons were a burden as well as a disgrace to their motherland. (Applause). Such persons adopted these means to fill their own bellies and serve their own selfish and personal ends. (applause). His Majesty deprecated this kind of priesthood. He said they should work for true uplift of their nation. Any fakir or mullah who worked for his selfish interests could not be of any real service to his country.

BROTHERS AND EQUALS.

In the Parsis' address an allusion both historical and religious was made. He did not know if Afghanistan was the child of Persia, or "vice versa," but these were not days of fathers and sons, but of brotrers and equals (continued applause). When he was departing from Kabul 30,000 people came to wish him farewell. He told the two sects of Mussalmans, Shiahs and Sunnis, that he would not inculcate their respective ideas as Shiahs or Sunnis as suggested by them. He told both the Shiahs and Sunnis that he was practising Islamic laws and as a humble creature he was serving all his people.

Referring to the Persian maxim incorporated in the address of the Sind Hindus and Sikhs to the effect that all human beings were each other's limbs, since in their origin they were of one essence, he said when there was pain in one limb the body suffered. Likewise if a person was suffering then he (King Amanullah) felt

(Continued on page 9.)

## KING AMANULLA LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

SEE LATEST NEWS.

# CANTON ISOLATED

# CENTRAL BANK DESTROYED

# COMMUNIST REVOLT IN SOUTH CHINA

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Hongkong.—The communist rising at Canton apparently started when General Changfatfui, dictator of Canton whom the Nanking Nationalist Government recently denounced as a traitor and supporter of the communists, yesterday ordered the disarming and disbandment of certain newly-recruited troops whom he suspected of supporting General Lichaisun, the ex-dictator of Canton in whose absence General Changfatfui seized power. The attempt to disarm the troops led to a fighting whereupon the Seamen's Union declared a strike and so the steamer and railway services to Hong-Kong stopped. The mob immediately took advantage of the confusion to start fires and looting.

It is reported that the Central Bank of China, has been destroyed. The situation is regarded as very serious. All telegraph lines have been cut and Canton has been isolated. The Chinese steamer "Siaon" arrived at Hong Kong this morning manned by British bluejackets crammed with 2,000 Chinese passengers fleeing from Canton.—Reuter.

## CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA DESTROYED

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Hong Kong.—It is reported on reliable authority from Canton that 20,000 communists taking advantage of the absence of the troops sent West of the river to meet the threatened invasion from Kwangsi rose yesterday morning disarmed the police and took complete control of the city where they looted and burned indiscriminately.

A proclamation from Canton states "Combined peasants and workers' forces have taken over control." Workers' red corps of 5,000 men have occupied all anti-revolutionary Government offices, including the Kuomintang headquarters, departments of finance and military affairs, telegraph and telephone offices and railway stations. All shops are closed at Canton which is swarming with armed peasants and workmen wearing red brassards.—Retuer.

## CANTON ISOLATED

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Hongkong.—Navigation between here and Canton is impossible owing to the heavy fighting in the vicinity of Whampoa Forts. It appears that a part of the regular troops assisted by the armed peasants and workmen raided the Government offices in Canton and disarmed the police while the remainder of the regulars obtained complete control of the city after six hours' fighting.

Canton has been placarded with Bills denouncing General Chaing Kai-shek and other Nationalist leaders and declaring that the Kuomingtang is the enemy of the revolution and that "Red peasanst and soldiers are the only ones who can protect the masses."

Dictator Changfatkui barely escaped death, and took refuge in the warship

Hitherto no anti-foreignism has been reported.—Reuter.

## NO TRAMS IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Shanghai.—Organised gunmens intimidation is preventing the resumption of the tram service in the International Settlement. Two gunmen called at the house of a Chinese tram inspector seeking lodgings. Immediately they were admitted they shot the inspector dead and wounded his wife. The gang have threatened that the next victim will be a European employee.

Micro-photographs of the bullets extracted show that the same automatic pistol was used in at least five murders.—Reuter.

## CAPTAIN LOLOR WOUNDED

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Shanghai.—A message from Ichang states that communication with the pirates who have carried off Captain Lalor is very difficult and that it is strongly suspected that they are moving from place to place in sampan with the captive Yangsen has delayed the operation of rounding up the bandits fearing that it might jeopardise Capt. Lalor's life. Tocher hopes to arrange another meeting with the pirates when he will offer increased ransom if Capt. Lalor is produced forthwith as his condition precludes further bargaining

It appears that the pirates shot Capt. Lalor in the leg when he tried to attract the attention of a passing ship.—Reuter.

## LAST STAGE OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE

(Continued from previous page.)

necessary for him to introduce Dr. Besant to the City of Bombay. She had fought many a political battle in her life and her unique record was well-known throughout India. (Cheers). None could doubt for a moment her sincerity of purpose and her extreme love for India. Speaking for himself, Mr. Jinnah added that although on political questions he had not been able to see eye to eye with Dr. Besant, his respect and reverence for her never abated in the slightest degree. (Applause).

Referring to the present activities of Dr. Besant, the speaker said that she had thrown herself heart and soul into the boycott movement. It was, in fact, she who first started that movement. Concluding Mr. Jinnah hoped that Mrs. Besant would educate public opinion in the Bombay Presidency as she had done in Madras and would enlighten them as to what they had to do. (Applause).

DR. BESANT'S SPEECH.

On rising to address the gathering, Mrs. Besant was given a very rousing ovation. In that pleasing humour which never fails her, she referred to Mr. Jinnah's remarks that he had now been able to agree with her always. It would be a terribly dull world, she went on to say, if they could all agree on all occasions. Opponents were always necessary. People learnt truth best from those who opposed them on serious occasions. Continuing, Mrs. Besant remarked that in the present condition, she was afraid, the people of India were rather too unanimous. The question regarding the boycott of Commission was, such that it was impossible to have any serious difference of opinion upon it. It was now a verdict of united India that the whole affair of the Commission was unfair and unjust. They had no reason to despair of success when they could see how rapidly Lord Birkenhead was retracing his steps from the position of defiance which he had taken in the earlier part of the movement. His first threat was that India dared not boycott the Commission. That threat had now been rendered completely hollow by the bold response it had met with from a self-respecting nation. He had now learnt to be very docile and gentle. It was no wonder to her who had known him for good many years with the versatility of his mind.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S BLUNDER.

Efforts were made in the beginning, proceeded Dr. Besant, to placate the feeling in this country and make it less hostile to the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission. The Viceroy had done his best to argue with the leaders of political thought that the Commission as it was suggested was an admirable thing and theyhad to welcome it most willingly. In the speech of Lord Birkenhead there was nothing new which they had not read in the statement of the Viceroy. It was really a wonder, remarked Dr. Besant, that so remarkably clever a man as Lord Birkenhead should have imagined that Indians could be reconciled to a position so utterly insulting to the honour and self-respect of their country.

"TRUSTEESHIP" THEORY EXPLODED.

In a very able manner, Dr. Besant then exploded the notion of trusteeship over which Englishmen had rejoiced for years and years. They had been saying, she continued, that England had been the trustee of India and India had been the ward of England. Lord Birkenhead told them that the Commission he had appointed was a very intelligent jury which would judge India's fitness or otherwise for political freedom without bias or prejudice. She, at any rate, had her misgivings about the intelligence of the jurors most of whom could not be said to be even in the second rank of public men in England. But even supposing that they were men from the first rank and had the best of intentions, it was incoiceivable how a trustee could sit in judgment over the fitness of his ward to manage his own affairs. What were the responsibilities of a trustees and how had England carried them out? The great complaint of the people in India was, Dr. Besant argued, that the property of the trust had been sinfully misadministered by the so-called trustee. When the trustees came to India and began to administer the property of their supposed ward, there began a gradual diminution in India's wealth. They had to witness the sad spectacle of India's industry rapidly disappearing and people being thrown entirely on land. The state of peasantry was going from bad to worse and there were official statistics to corroborate that statement. Even Lord Irwin was so much struck when he first came to India by the poverty of the masses that in his innocence he appointed a Royal Commission to recommend measures to remedy the evil. (Laughter).

PREJUDICED JUDGE AND JURY.

Proceeding, Dr. Besant emphatically declared that both the judge and the jury were prejudiced as being the parties in a case. What were the conditions which were to be examined by the so-called jury? It was a complaint made by the late Mr. Gokhale that the English Government was terribly inefficient in matters that concerned the life and welfare of the Indian people.

UNPRECEDENTED INJUSTICE AND INGRATITUDE.

Dr. Besant then made a touching reference to the invaluable services which India had rendered to England in her own hour of need. At that critical moment, she went on to say, when England was in danger of being overrun by Germany, it was India's armies which kept on fighting and saved England from a very critical situation. (Applause). It was they who stopped the German march on Paris. When it was heard in the House of Commons that Indian armies had driven back the enemy, all the members sprang on their feet cheering for the valour of Indian soldiers. (Applause). India had then stood for the liberty which England claimed for herself and other nations. Were those Indians, asked Mrs. Besant, not good enough to live as free men? She did remember, she emphatically asserted, in history that there had been a greater injustice and ingratitude than the sending of a purely Parliamentary Commission to India. In the days of the Great War, Mr. Asquith, the then Premier, while speaking in the Commons, had drawn a hideous mental picture of the humiliating condition to which England would have been reduced if Germans were to enact laws and levy taxes in England. That humiliation, he then said, was simply inconceivable and intolerable. Where was that love for freedom, asked Mrs. Besant, when India's case was to be considered? (Cheers).

ONLY WAY TO WIN FREEDOM.

When the Reforms were promulgated, Dr. Besant continued, at least some courtesy was shown to India. The Secretary of State had himself come down to India to study and report on India's fitness for Responsible Government. Even that much courtesy was not shown by the present Secretary of State for India. How was liberty won in England? It was common knowledge that in England liberty was wrenched by the masses from people who were above them. That was the only way how freedom could be won.

Proceeding, Dr. Besant pointed out that under the Reforms, howsoever unsatisfactory they might have been the Indian Ministers had done their level best to improve the lot of the people whose destinies were entrusted to their charge. In eight provinces out of nine, primary education was made free and in at least four of them it was made compulsory. It was certainly creditable that the people of India had done so much and so well with the little power they were entrusted with.

INDIA'S RIGHT.

Dr. Besant then laid emphasis on India's right to frame her own constitution. She narrated a very interesting episode in connection with the Melbourne Commission. She had, she said, given evidence before that Commission. Lord Selbourne had asked her whether India would ever be satisfied by a constitution made in England. To that question her answer was an emphatic "no." The idea that India could make her own constitution was, she added, placed on so many occasions before both the Houses of Parliament.

REWARD OF BRITISH RULE.

Proceeding, she said fundamentally it was an injustice and a great wrong when the people of one nation made laws for the people of another nation. Every attempt of a nation to rule another nation was in its very nature doomed to failure. History never knew India to be a poverty-stricken country. She could say without the fear of contradiction that India had never been found poor, degraded and unhappy until Englishmen came to this country. (Applause). Even in times before Christ, there were Kings in India, who admitted, in theory and practice, that they had no right to rule the people without their consent. The wealth in India, in those days, was founded on properties of villages, which were to-day republics in themselves. The whole fabric of Indian society was destroyed since Englishmen came to this country.

LEADING EVIDENCE: TREACHERY TO INDIA.

Mrs. Besant then dwelt at some length on the right kind of response which Indians as self-respecting people ought to give to Lord Birkenhead's challenge. "Leave the Commissioners severely alone" was her counsel to the people of India. "Don't argue," she said, "with the Commission." It is not a question for argument. There is no argument on the other side. To go before this Commission and give evidence would be a sheer treachery to India." (Applause). "What can be suggested by people who do not know anything about the conditions in India?" Dr. Besant then gave a beautiful illustration to strengthen her argument that nothing tangible was likely to come out of the empty heads of uninformed people as most of the Commissioners were. It was like throwing grains, she said, in an empty bucket and watering them in expectation of a good crop. It would certainly be a miracle if with their empty heads the members of the Commission could properly judge the value of the evidence. There was every likelihood hat such uninformed men would be easily misled. Self-Government the speaker added, was the inherent right of a nation and no Commissions were required to sit in judgment over it. Better was the Government of a nation by her own children than by a foreign Government whose interests would naturally lie in keeping that nation under perpetual domination.

BOYCOTT FOR BOYCOTT.

"Your watch-word ought to be," declared Dr. Besant, "no responsive co-operation, but responsive boycott. They have boycotted us and we must return boycott for boycott. You must know that the Liberals who accepted the Reforms with a view to make best use of them are now leading this great movement of responsive boycott."

NEGATIVE BOYCOTT ALONE WON'T DO.

Continuing, Dr. Besant pointed out that their duty would not finish with a negative boycott of the Commission. While boycotting the Commission they had to prepare their own constitution. She suggested that the Congress, the Liberal Federation and all other organisations which represented Indian political thought should appoint a Commission to frame a Swaraj constitution behind which the whole nation would rally. (Cheers).

DUTY OF VOTERS.

The speaker then dealt with several practical things which every man and woman could do in order to make the boycott movement a thorough success. Every man and woman who had a vote should write individual letters to his or her representative either in the Council or the Assembly telling him, in plain words, that if he had anything to do with the Commission, if he gave evidence before it and if he recognized the right of a Commission of that kind to sit in judgment over India's fitness or otherwise for responsible Government, he or she would not vote for him when on the next occasion he would re-seek their suffrage. (Applause).

The next step was that every elector should ask his representative to enter an emphatic protest, in the name of his constituency, stating that he regarded the Commission as an insult to India and would not for one moment tolerate it. It was their duty to make the Commission realize that they were intruders in their business and in their own household.

PASSIONATE APPEAL.

Concluding, Dr. Besant said: "We are entering on the last stage of our struggle for freedom. If you stand together, forget petty quarrels and differences and stand united in the face of the world, there is nothing that can stand between you and your liberty. Your position towards the Commission should be: come on and we welcome you as travellers. If any Indian betrays us in this, we will not trust him any time in future. Let us show these people coming from England that wherever the honour of the country is concerned, we shall forget everything and work as one man and as sons of India defending the honour and dignity of our mother. (Loud applause). The mighty history stretched over centuries behind us calls us to stand close round one mother and preserve her honour. Let us turn on the Commission a polite cold shoulder. Simply ignore them. Shut them out completely out of your thoughts. Show them that we are determined to make our constitution. (Applause). We shall not have India's freedom made in England. We shall make it in India. This is the only message worthy of a great nation like India." (Loud and continued applause).

JINNAH SIMPLY ENCHANTED.

In winding up the proceedings, Mr. Jinnah said that the way in which they had emphasized by means of loud and universal applause Dr. Besant's advice, showed how they had appreciated her speech. Speaking for himself he said he was simply enchanted by the flowing oratory of Dr. Besant. She was, he added, a master of her mother-tongue.

Coming to the boycott movement the speaker appealed to the audience to translate into action what Dr. Besant had told them. They had to make it clear to Great Britain that the very idea underlying the Commission was not acceptable to them.

DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah laid stress on the duties of the members of both the Provincial and Central Legislatures to make the formation of the proposed committees impossible. He exhorted his hearers to take practical means to call upon their representatives and warn them that under no circumstances could they get entangled in the trap of Committees. If they were successful in stopping the committees from being formed, they had won half the battle. They had, besides, to bring pressure upon the representative organisations to which they belonged to see that those organisations passed resolutions clearly indicating that they had nothing to do with the Simon Commission. Whatever Anglo-Indian papers might say, Mr. Jinnah concluded, every honest Englishman would fully realize that India had rejected the camouflage. (Applause). It was in their hands to work up towards that end. (Loud applause).

"ENCHANTRESS OF LIBERTY."

In her impassioned speech, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Besant's remarkable oratorical powers. She was more than enchanted, she said, whenever she heard Dr. Besant. Mrs Naidu then described Dr. Besant as the greatest of orators now living in the world and called her "An enchantress of Liberty." She then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Jinnah whom she honoured by calling him her friend and political leader. After this the meeting dispersed.

## ALLAHABAD CONDEMNS SIMON SHOW

### BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION AND BRITISH GOODS, ONLY EFFECTIVE REPLY

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

Mayo Hall, Allahabad, was filled to its utmost capacity this evening to support the boycott of the Statutory Commission. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya presided, and among those present were nearly all the Liberal leaders, a number of Swarajists and Congressmen and a few Mussalmans. Strong speeches were delivered by nearly all the speakers and the tone of them reminded one of non-co-operation days. Pandit Maaviya gave the history of constitutional reform from the very beginning and in fact gave a summary of the history of India and praised British enterprise in becoming masters of India from such a small beginning. He said Hindu-Muslim differences and the publication of "Mother India" were the state of affairs in India when the Commission was appointed. Surely all Indians are not dishonest, said the Pandit, that no one should be included in the personnel of the Commission. England had taken advantage of their powerless state. It was not fair. He could give the names of fifty Indians whose appointment would be approved of by India. The Pandit rejoiced that Muslims and joined the Hindus in the boycott. He made an earnest appeal to the country to put away all difference and unite in their efforts to gain freedom.

INDIANS' EXCLUSION CONDEMNED.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani then moved the following resolution: The citizens of Allahabad in public meeting assembled unhesitatingly condemn the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission and declare that the proposed Committees of the Central and Provincial legislatures of India can never be treated as a substitute for the participation of Indians in the deliberations of the Commission itself of a footing of complete equality with the British members thereof. It is the considered opinion of the meeting that the exclusion of Indians is a deliberate insult to the people of India, as not only does it definitely assign to them a position of inferiority but what is worse it denies them the right to participate in determination of the constitution of their country and therefore Indians' only fitting reply to this affront is to resolve to have nothing whatsoever to do with the Commission."

WANT OF GOOD FAITH.

In moving the resolution Mr. Chintamani said, they were not such simpletons as not to see through the game. The motive was unworthy and the action unfriendly and showed want of goood faith. He replied to the argument of Lord Birkenhead and other speakers in the Houses of Lords and Commons, and was certain that the Commission would never get at the truth of what was required. The speaker repeated that during the past years, Government had done their worst to defeat the purpose of the Government of India Act. The Commission was a farcical scheme, and nothing could reconcile them to go before it.

Mr. Isar Saran M.L.A., said the only step they could take was to frame a constitution and to place it before the world.

Mr. Hyder Mehdi on behalf of Mussalmans, said it would a disgrace if any Muslim appeared before the Commission.

Babu Sangam Lal (Congressman) suggested that all shades of political opinion should be represented at the Madras Congress to frame a constitution.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, "I am not going to Madras."

Babu Sangam Lal, "I ask you to go."

Mrs. Uma Nehru on behalf of women supported the resolution. She suggested that the example of Egypt should be followed and it should be made difficult for the Commission to take any step. The resolution was carried unanimously.

DECLINE TO SET UP COMMITTEES.

The second resolution adopted by the meeting was as follows: In the opinion of this meeting non-official members of both the Central and the Provincial legislatures of India ought to decline to set up Committees contemplated by the scheme of the Statutory Commission of Inquiry and further Ministers ought not to assist in the work of the Commission. This resolution was moved by Dr. Katju (Swarajist) and supported by Mr. Asthana (Liberal) Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad and Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya. Pandit Kapildeo pointed out that the measures adopted so far were half-hearted ones. He strongly advocated boycott of British goods. They could pass a resolution in the Congress to invite for instance America to drive British goods out of the Indian market, and then only would Parliament be brought to its knees.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in moving a vote of thanks to the chair took the opportunity to protest against the "vile and disreputable attack" made against the chairman by Hafiz M. Junaidy the Secretary Moslem Association, Allahabad, in a letter which Mr. Chintamani had read to the meeting before moving the resolution that stood against his name Sir Tej Bahadur said he dissociated himself from men of such type, Hindu or Moslem. He never had sympathy with communalists, whether they be Hindus or Moslems, and in the name of the citizens of Allahabad including well-meaning Moslems he repudiated the attack as unworthy of the occasion.

DENIAL OF INVIOLABLE RIGHT.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said he regarded the non-inclusion of Indians in the Commission not so much as an insult or an affront as a denial of their inviolable right to participate in the framing of the constitution of their country. He strongly criticised the scheme of Committees of the Central and Provincial Legislatures as useless and ineffective. Disguise it as much as they liked, he said, they would be going before the Commission for the purpose of petitioning only, but not on an equal footing. It was an insult to their intelligence to try to make them believe that there was in such a scheme equality of status and claims. The speaker criticised the speeches in Parliament which he said were by no means conciliatory. If they were he might have modified his attitude but he had read the speeches carefully, and he felt that a great wrong had been done to India and they had been treated like children.

FORM JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

Whatever course the British might take, if the Indians were not treated on an equal footing Britishers would not have their goodwill or co-operation. The British were playing with the problem of India instead of helping them to solve it. Indians had no hope from this Commission, and in boycotting it they stood to lose nothing and the only effective reply they could give was to have nothing to do with it. He advocated the formation at once of a Joint Committee of the Congress, the Liberals, the Muslim League and all other political parties to frame a constitution and instead of talking of boycott, going to work at once.—A. P.

## VICEROY AND MILL INDUSTRY

### SPEECH AT DINNER

His Excellency the Viceroy was entertained a ta dinner by the members of the Mill owners' Association, Bombay, on Monday. In reply to the toast proposed by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Association, His Excellency said in the course of his speech:—

I do not propose to say much about the present position of the mill industry tonight. Business would not be business but for its periodical ups and downs, and a temporary set-back was perhaps to be expected after the feverish activity and soaring prices of the Great War. I am confident of the industry's ability to overcome its difficulties for I know that your Association will never spare time or trouble to promote the best interests of this great trade. Of my Government's goodwill and sympathy you need never be in doubt, and I cannot help referring here to the friendly battles which have been waged on this subject during the past year. In the first place I would say that after all that has happened it is very forgiving and generous of your Association to entertain me like this. I almost feel that you are heaping coals of fire on my head, for your deputation left Simla last summer having obtained, possibly as much as you expected but certainly not as much as you would have liked. But in spite of that you are returning that compliment by plying me with all that hospitable Bombay can offer.

As an indication of the co-operation between the Government and Mill-owners, I might mention the Trade Mission which is shortly to be sent to certain countries to review their possibilities as markets for Indian cotton goods, and to make recommendations for the encouragement of the export of cotton manufactures from India. I have every hope that this constructive effort to assist the cotton exports trade will bear valuable fruit, and I am glad that a representative of your Association has been able to lend his services for this important Mission.

## RUMANIAN STUDENTS IN FIGHTING MOOD

### WORSHIPPERS DRIVEN AWAY FROM SYNAGOGUE

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Fresh excesses by Rumanian students in Transylvania are reported from Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade. Chief Rabbi of Nagy-Varad has proclaimed forty days fast as the result of the desecration of synagogues and destruction of holy documents.

Further disorders are reported from Klausenburg where Jewish shops were plundered and many students entered the synagogue, drove worshippers outside stripped and beat them till the military dispersed students by means of the fire hose. At Nagy-Szalonta the peasants armed with scythes reinforced by shopkeepers put the students to flight.—Reuter.

## MR. DATAR TO BE PROSECUTED

### ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION RS.5 LAKHS INVOLVED

BARODA, Dec. 11.

"Nava Gujerat" understands that His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda and the Bank of Baroda Ltd. have launched a prosecution against Mr. A. N. Datar, ex-Revenue Commissioner and Accountant General, Baroda, and Mr. Lalbhai Zhaveri, State Jeweller, Bombay on a charge of criminal misppropriation of a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs or thereabouts, being the excess sale proceeds of jewellery mortgaged with the Bank and His Highness by Messrs. Tawker and Company of Madras. Some thirteen years ago the Maharajah Gaekwar and the Bank of Baroda had jointly advanced a loan of about 25 lakhs to this firm on the security of its jewellery and the present case is an outcome of that transaction.—A. P.

## CIVIL AVIATION

### AEROPLANE FOR £500

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Immense possibilities of Civil Aviation, once the principle of mass production is applied to the manufacture of aeroplanes, are indicated by an announcement that well-known and well-established American manufacturers are engaged in the production of aeroplanes rising sixty feet and capable of travelling fifteen miles per hour and marketable at a price of £500 only.—Free Press Beam Service.

## CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CARTEL

### MOVE AGAINST AMERICAN COMPETITION

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is stated that leaders of the chemical industry in Britain, France and Germany have decided upon a chemical cartel comprising of the chemical manufacturers of these three countries with a view to joint endeavour against the rapid strides of the American chemical industry on the world market. The formation of the chemical cartel is said to be practically complete excepting for the ratification by the famous Mond, an allied chemical group of Great Britain.—Free Press.

## BRIAND-MUSSOLINI CONFERENCE FRUSTRATED

### PRESSURE FROM JUGO-SLAVIA

PARIS, Dec. 11.

The meeting arranged between M. Briand and Signor Mussolini across the Swiss border did not take place as anticipated owing, it is said, to pressure brought upon France by Jugo-Slavia pointing out that before France enters upon conversations with Italy implications of recent Italo-Albaian treaty should be deeussed between two countries stop.—Free Press Beam Service.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING AGAIN

### CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN CHAMBERLAIN AND LITVINOFF

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

Germany is said to be acting as an intermediary between the countries concerned for the purpose of promoting a Baltic Locarno pact. Germany it is said does not object to the contemplated Russo-Polish pact and welcomes the possibilities of an Anglo-Russian understanding as a result of conversations between Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Litvinoff.—Free Press Beam Service.

## NIGHT LIFE IN LONDON

### SARCASTIC COMMENTS IN RADICAL PRESS

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sarcastic comments are made in the radical press on the reflections that the convictions of the prominent M.P.'s and Peers arrested at the well-known Chezvitor club cast on the kind of night life that is rampant in London and which it is considered fashionable for Peers and M.P.'s to lead. The Evening Press have given considerable prominence to the case.—Free Press Beam Service.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill was the target of attack by Labour spokesmen on the ground that the Bill would leave thousands of deserving cases exposed to the humiliation of coming within the purview of Poor Law.—Free Press Beam Service.

## FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

GENEVA, Dec. 10.

The Franco-Italian diplomatic relations continue to engage the attention of the Big Fours. What is characterised as a social function of great political and diplomatic importance has been arranged to take place between the French, Italian, British and German representatives when the question of Franco-Italian diplomatic relations is expected to be discussed.—Free Press Beam Service.

## SURTAX PROPOSALS

### EX-CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Labour Party's surtax proposals cabled on 6th October were described as the "expression of principle" by Mr. Philip Snowden speaking at Wigan during the week-end. "Only a Chancellor can make a budget" said ex-Chancellor. He expressed the opinion that the idea of a surtax was sound but not likely to realise the amount estimated. Details must be worked out by the Chancellor at the time in accordance with his obligations. Proceeds must be devoted exclusively to the reduction of debt.

The "Financial Times", in a leader on the subject, says that the high expectations indueed by the hastily conceived plan of a surtax have been shattered by Mr. P. Snowden. It points out that the speech is a significant reply to Mr. Maxton who demanded definition of the ex-Chancellor's attitude.—Reuter.

## PASSENGER CONFERENCE AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The All-India Railway Passengers and Traffic Conference will be held at Madras after the Congress sittings are over. Mr. M. S. Aney will preside.—A.P.

# ALL-INDIA SCOUT JAMBOREE.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The "Grand March" at the All-India Scout Jamboree.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Chief Scout for India and Burma, is seen addressing the Brother Scouts at the spectacular Rally on Sunday.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Dr. Annie Besant, the All-India Scout Commissioner, (2nd from left) attended the Jamboree in her striking Scout garment, a green turban and a "khaki" sari.

"Chronicle" Press.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the Provincial Scout Commissioner, and His Excellency Lord Irwin at the Race Course on the occasion of the Jamboree.

## MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

### DR. KITCHLEW'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, Dec. 11.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to reconsider the question of venue and the presidentship of the next session met here to-day. Attendance was poor as out of 300 members only two dozen were present but a substantial number of votes had been secured by rival party whips by proxy. Among those present the Punjab was strongly represented and others were members from the U. P. and Delhi. A couple of hours before the appointed hour an informal exchange of views started and compromises were suggested to secure unanimity of opinion. The Aga Khan's statement has created a difficult position for his supporters as most of the votes secured by proxy proceeded on the assumption that H. H. the Aga Khan would agree to his election. They however still hoped that if the Council of the League invited Aga Khan he might yet reconsider his decision and respond to the call of the community. Compromises informally discussed related to the questions of holding the session at Calcutta and the election of Sir Mahomed Shafi as President or alternativcly the Aga Khan.

DR. KITCHLEW'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Kitchlew, General Secretary of the Muslim League, has issued the following statement:—

According to notice a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was to be held in the office of the League, but as Hakim Ajmal Khan was unable to attend on account of illness the meeting was at his request held at his residence. 23 members attended. The Hakim Saheb presided. Malik Ferozekhan Noon asked for a statement from the General Secretary as to the circumstances in which he had called the meeting. Dr. Kitchlew explained that he had received letters and telegrams from Bengal, Madras and other places expressing disappointment of leading men of those places at the venue fixed and the president-elect and asking for reconsideration of these points. He further added that he had called the meeting under rule 19 of the Constitution of the League which gave him full powers to call a meeting if he thought it necessary. The President of the League Mr. Jinnah had been consulted in the matter, and so the meeting had been called.

OBJECTION RAISED.

Objection was taken by Maulana Mahomed Ali and others at the manner in which Malik Ferozekhan Noon had thought fit to cross-examine the General Secretary, and it was pointed out that if any objection was to be taken it should be taken in the form of a regular point of order. Accordingly, Mr. Noon raised a point that the meeting was not in order. This elicited lengthy discussion, in the course of which it was pointed out by Malik Barkat Ali and others that rule 19 gave full powers to the Secretary to call a meeting when he thought necessary, that the facts and circumstances quoted by the Secretary clearly showed that reconsideration was necessary and that the meeting could not under the constitution of the League go behind the discretionary powers vested in the Secretary. Barkat Ali declared that the point that the matter having once been decided should not be reconsidered under any circumstances had absolutely no foundation under the constitution of the League.

QUESTION OF VENUE.

In fact the Council of the League was a body with plenary jurisdiction and it had inherent powers to reconsider its decisions. After this discussion and in accordance with the sense of the meeting, the President ruled that the meting was in order and perfectly legal. Discussion of items on the agenda was then proceeded with. The question of venue had to be taken first under the rules of the League. A very lengthy discussion took place in which Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Malik Ferozekhan, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Malik Barkat Ali, Pir Tajudin, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Ziauddin, Sheik abdullah, Mr. Abdul Aziz and others took part. After considerable discussion votes were taken and it was found that 84 votes were in favour of Calcutta and 54 in favour of Lahore. Out of these 74 and 41 votes, respectively, for Calcutta and Lahore were of absentee members who under the rules of the League had sent in written opinion. The President then declared that Calcutta had been selected as the venue of the next session of the All-India Muslim League. After this decision Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and a few other gentlemen from Lahore left the meeting.

QUESTION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The question of the president-elect was then taken up. It was stated that 79 votes of absentee members had been received for the H. H. the Aga Khan and 41 vote of absentees for Sir Mahomed Shafi, but it was pointed out that as H. H. the Aga Khan had declined to replace Sir Mahomed Shafi under any circumtances, the question of reconsideration of the matter of presidentship did not arise. This objection was accepted by the President who ruled that the matter of reconsideration of the President-elect should not therefore be taken up. It may be mentioned here that before the meeting began certain members from the Punjab had offered a compromise to Minister Noon and his party according to which Calcutta should be the venue and Sir Mahomed Shafi President but this compromise was not accepted by Minister Noon and his party who wanted the venue to be Lahore.

The following 23 members attended today's meeting:—Obaidur Rahman, Mr. Zulfikarali Khan, Nawab Ismail Khan, Muhamed Fakir, Mr. Ghuznavi, Sir Muhammed Iqbal, Nawab Muhammed Jamsedali Khan, Khwaja Gulmuhamed Khan, Pirzada Muaammed Hussein, S. Abdullah, Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. Abdul Aziz of Peshawar, Sardar Habibullah, Mr Amiruddin, Dr. Shujauddin, Mr. Mohsin Shah, Kazi Abdul Ghaffar, Pir Tajuddin, M. Parkat Ali, Maulana Maomed Ali, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr Ziauddin, Ahmed, Dr. Kitchlew, S. M. Abdullah.—A.P.

## ATTEMPT TO PREVENT RACING

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A huge crowd at Wembley on Saturday night was unaware that they nearly saw no racing owing to a sensational attempt to prevent racing. It is now revealed that just before the first race somebody tampered with the trap from which dogs are released for races, smashed mechanism and made it unworkable. Fortunately another dog-trap was available and was quickly substituted. The police are making investigations.—Reuter's Special.

## SINGAPORE BASE

### CONSTRUCTION OF HUGE DOCK

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Miles of mangrove swamps of poisonous black mud must be cleared and dredged, says the second article in "Daily Telegraph" on the Singapore Base before its four-mile frontage on deep water and sea wall thereafter is erected inside the present ill-defined shore. A Dock, a thousand feet long, will be constructed to accommodate the largest battleship afloat and four cruisers at the same time. It will probably be ten years before the whole construction is finished. Local rubber planters complain that Government is spoiling the labour market by over-paying Tamil and Chinese workers.—Reuter's Special.

## YOUTH CONGRESS AT MADRAS

### DR SASTRI TO PRESIDE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

It has been finally decided that Dr. K. D. Sastri of Delhi should preside over the Indian Youth Congress which will be held in Madras during the forthcoming National Week. All youth associations, students' societies, colleges and schools can send their representatives to the Congress and elect delegates. The names of delegates may be sent to Mr. Seshagiri, Secretary, All-India Youth Congress Ram Kati Buildings, Rattan Bazaar, G. T., Madras. Delegate's fee is Re. 1 only.

## 1,500 'COOLIES' ON STRIKE

### STORY OF MEAGREE WAGES AND UNHEALTH ACCOMMODATION

CALCUTTA Dec. 12.

1,500 coolies of Calcutta jetties who struck work during the week-end demanding higher wages has not yet resumed work. Interviewed this morning Mr. Stewart Williams, Chairman of the Port Trust, said he did not think that any serious inconvenience would be caused by the strike.

Enormous quantity of goods is lying haphazard in the jetties as a sequel to a strike declared by the coolies, numbering 1,500 on account of their wages and conditions of service.

The jetties wear a deserted appearance and but for police and officers who have been stationed on special duty, there is no life in the harbour jetties.

At a meeting held last night the coolies complained of the meagre wages paid them and the unhealthy accommodation given them to live in. They also complained that they had to pay bribes to be put on the roll.—Free Press.

## SIR NESS WADIA FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has resolved to support the Bombay Mill-owners' Associations' recommendation to the Government of India that Sir Ness Wadia be nominated the Empoyers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva.—A.P.

## "THESE ARE DAYS OF BROTHERS AND EQUALS."

(Continued from page 7.)

uneasy. He advised all to remain as brothers and cultivate the happy co-operative spirit. Finally he said they were his hosts and he was their guest, and he would now ask them all to join in enjoying a good tea (loud and prolonged cheers).—A.P.

## GARDEN PARTY.

### KING AMANULLAH PLES FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

The King of Afghanistan accompanied by Mr. Hudson attended a garden party given by 900 residents of Sind this afternoon. His Majesty received a tremendous ovation from the dense crowds along the route. After receiving addresses which extended him a hearty welcome, extolled his rule and emphasised his tolerant attitude which allowed all religions equal rights in his kingdom and wished the enlightened ruler "bon voyage", the King who was constantly applauded replied in Persian one of his Ministers repeating the sentences in Urdu. The King exhorted Moslems and Hindus to settle their differences. The Queen accompanied by Mrs. Hudson was the guest at a pardah party given by the Ladies' Association of Karachi. Girl Guides formed the guard of Honour.—A.P.

## AIRMEN'S FORCED LANDING

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Quetta that an aeroplane forming part of the escort of King Amanullah at Chaman yesterday made a forced landing near a village ten miles north of Spin Baldack Fort having lost its way in the clouds while trying to cross Khojak. Flying officer McPhail and Sergeant Fitter, the telegram added, were safe in the Fort. Immediately the King was informed of this he sent an urgent message ordering the immediate release of the two airmen.—A. P.

## PATHANS WELCOME THEIR KING

### ALL-INDIA AFGHAN COMMITTEE'S GREETINGS

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

The Secretary, All-India Afghan Committee, has despatched the following telegram to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, at Karachi:—

"We resident Pathans of Ahmedabad tender with cordial rejoicings our hearty greetings to Your August Majesty on this auspicious day which has conferred on India the rare honour of Your Majesty's passage through this historic land and we fervently pray that the passage here and journey onward be attended with Heaven's blessings and safe return home be also attended with same."—Free Press.

## CONCESSION TO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

### S. I. RAILWAY ALLOWS REDUCED FARES

MADRAS Dec. 12.

One of the natural attraction of the Spur tank where the Congress pandal is being erected is the glorious sunset which one could see from the grounds any evening during this season. Nature seems to spread a many-coloured canopy over those who come to the spot forgetting their petty concerns and quarrels in the elevation of thought and feeling which participation in the National movement for freedom can alone give. The Spur tank is one of the largest opening spaces in the City and next to the Marina with its beautiful buildings on one side and the vast Indian ocean on the other. It is the abode of free and health giving breezes. Those who visit the Congress these days will find in the atmosphere plenty to strengthen their body, mind and spirit.

The S. I. Ry. authorities have allowed concessions to the Volunteers of the Congress travelling during the period, 15th to 25th of December, from stations on their Railway (Nilgiri and Sheranur, Nilambur excepted) to Madras. But there are no special concessions to Congress delegates.—Free Press.

## "WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION"

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Mrs. Malati Patwardhan, Honorary Secretary of the "Women's Day," in a statement to the Press, says that the "Women's Day" is not a part of or affiliated to the National Congress in any way and adds that it has been organised by women of all shades of opinion for the discussion of problems relating to educational reform, women's inheritance and legal rights and the abolition of social evils.—A.P.

## PROCESSION THROUGH MUSLIM LOCALITIES

### SHIA MUSLIMS PRAYER

On Friday (the 9th instant,) after the Jumma Prayer, performed by Haji Shaikh Mohamed Taqi Teherani. A meeting consisting of Indian and Persian Shias was held under the Presidentship of Mujtahid Saheb Aghai Seqatol Islam. it was unanimously decided to request H. M. the King of Afghanistan to pass in procession through the Muslim localities, and to accept the address of Welcome at a public meeting of Muslims.

## WELCOME TO KING AMANULLAH

### BOMBAY MUSLIM'S PREPARATIONS.

Preparations are now in progress with regard to the welcome to be accorded to His Majesty King Amanullah Khan when he arrives in Bombay tour. The Reception Committee of the Muslims of Bombay specially organised for the purpose and the Central Khilafat Committee are busy with the work. The Muslim public of Bombay is especially concerned with three items in the programme of His Majesty. Firstly with His Majesty's procession on the day he lands in Bombay, secondly with the public address they are going to present to His Majesty and thirdly the congregational prayers in the Juma Mosque on Friday in which His Majesty will take part and very likely he himself will lead the prayers and give a sermon. As to the route of His Majesty's procession nothing more is yet known than that the Government have made an announcement about the route through which the procession is to pass and that the Muslim are opposed to that route. They strongly desire that His Majesty's procession should pass through the Muslim localities of the city so that Muslim ladies observing purdah and children may see His Majesty. It was with a view to impress this view upon the local authorities that they held public meetings on last Friday in different mosques and passed resolutions to that effect. It is understood that the Reception Committee are trying their best to pursuade the local authorities to accept this demand of the Muslims but nothing is known as to their success so far.

As to the remaining two items the desires of the Muslims going to be fully fulfilled. His Majesty has announced that he would offer prayers on Friday in the Juma Mosque and the message of his Consul receives by Moulana Shaukat Ali says that he has agreed to accept addresses of welcome by Hindus, Muslims, and Parsis in public meetings.

The Reception Committee is now busy with collecting funds and arranging for the public meeting. They desire that the address should be presented on Thursday night after dinner. The big Maidan near Dongri just in front of the Central Khilafat Committee's office is being cleaned and decorated for the purpose. It is a very big Maidan which can accomodate very easily about an hundred thousand spectators. It is not yet known for certain how many addresses in all will be presented. Still it is understood that the Muslim Reception Committee, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Irani and Parsi League and the local Arab community will present their addresses at this meeting.

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## SHRADDHANAND WEEK.

### CELEBRATION AT DELHI AND LAHORE

### CURE MUSLIM MENTALITY BY LOVE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

To commemorate the memory of Swami Shraddhanandji, a largely attended public meeting of the Hindus was held in the Queen's Garden this evening under the presidency of Shri Narain Swami, President of All-India Aryan League. Speeches were delivered by leaders of all shades of opinion among Hindus exhorting the audience to subscribe towards the Arya Defence Fund nd to enrol as volunteers for the Arya Vir Dal. Swami Ramanand declared that if the Arya Samaj did not overcome its difficulties and tribulations at this juncture, the future historians would unhesitatingly record that the bullet of Abdul Rashid not only killed Swami Shraddhanand but destroyed the whole of the Arya Samaj organisation. He pointed out that the Satyagraha resolution did not mean that they should fight with the Government or the Mussalsmans but the volunteers corps was being organised for self-defence.

PERSECUTION OF NON-MOSLEMS.

Pandit Ram Chand advised the Hindus to follow in the footsteps of their martyr Swami Shaddhanand. Speaking at length on the allegation that Islam sanctioned the perseeution of non-Moslems, he cited the instance of certain Qadiani Mussalmans in Afghanistan being stoned to death on account of divergence of opinion with other Moslems. Lala Deshbandhu appealed for funds and urged upon Hindu youths to become members of the Vir Dal. He remarked that Mahomedans by trying to take Abdul Rashid's body in procession had shown that their hearts went out for the assassin. He contended that the Hindus should at least give proof of feeling that they were all for Swami Shaddhanand. This they could do by furthering the cause of Shuddhi and Sangathan and by generously subscribing to the fund. Shraddhand week will terminate to-morrow when another meeting will be held in Chawri Bazar Arya Samaj Mandir.—A.P.

### AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Dec 11.

"Shraddhanand Day" was celebrated to-day when a befitting tribute was paid to the Swami and his life work. In the evening a huge mass meeting was held by the Gurukul section, Raja Narendranata presiding in the absence of Lala Lajpatrai. Speakers who addressed the audience urged Aryas and Hindus to cure the Muslim mentality with love.—A.P.

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Mr. Ramachandra Dattatrya Bhagwat, a graduate from Bombay met a very tragic death. Mr. Bhagwat who was on a visit to Khadkale went to take his bath in the river Indrayani on the 5th and was accidentally drowned. His body was found on the next day.—Free Press.

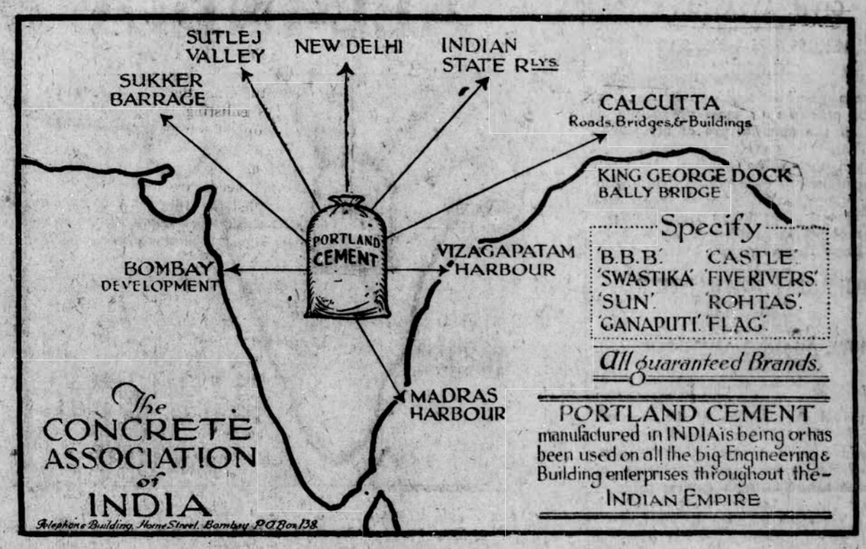
## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 13TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothubhai Labaddas).

### SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, rejoice heartily over a mighty career that is chalked out by Destiny. Pandit Prattleji has so beautifully said that the sins of a king (of omission, commission or cohabitation) visit upon his "praja". So also the sins of a parent or parent visit (uninvited, of course) on his or her or their children. You are one of such 'les miserables'. Though your mortal frame is weak, you have a strong iron soul, a "steel-frame" stronger than the soul (yes, they do have a soul) of "the most determined people on earth." In your sojourn on life's road you will meet with pitfalls, vales, precipices jungles of thickets and brambles, deserts and oases and, ultimately, the fairyland, and after making stacks of dollar-bags, will be enjoying your well-earned rest in some cosy corner of the world far from the madding crowd with yard-long cigars and delicious wines with its concomitant 'delicacies' also beginning with "W", writing your autobiography or life-long experiences in papers like the "Moaning Post" or the "Daily Tel-lie-graph", in which you will allege that God has, in His infinite Wisdom, made the White people rule over and roost and boost, the pigmented people. It's, not your fault. What's bred in the bone is sure to come out in the emaciated flesh. Even a good 'soul' like that of Milton once triumphantly declared that when God wished to assert his purpose in this weary world He "ck dum" revealed it, first of all, to "His Englishman"! O purblind blinkered race of the 20th century!!



## PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

evils which they apprehend from the forces working against them in the country lies in the adoption of the ideal of responsible Government. If the Indian Princes grant constitutional rule or responsible Government to their people, they would keep their subjects entirely contented. There would be no manner of doubt in that event of the identity of the ruled with their Rulers. Each Indian State would be a solid and substantial unit of strength without any jarring elements inside. There would be no possibility of any danger to the Indian Rulers from their own States. Experience of constitutional monarchy, of which England is the most illustrious example, has clearly demonstrated that the people under a constitutional form of government love and respect their ruler enthusiastically and never grudge him the necessary allowances to maintain his position, his honour and his Izat intact. They feel a natural pride for this hereditary leader of theirs and they are prepared to stand by him in any emergency. The Indian Princes, therrefore, by only surrendering their autocratic powers and by conferring on their subjects the blessings of constitutional government would not only secure their own possession but would strengthen the same and they would be respected as the most progressive and enlightened Rulers.

**THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.**

When such a consummation is reached, the Indian Rulers need not entertain the slightest fear of encroachment from the democracy in British India. The States with the Rulers and the ruled perfectly identified, would be units of a federal constitution and as the interests of the Indian States are intermixed with those of British India in matters of All-India concern, British Indian leaders shall have to respect and work with sympathy and co-operation with all these units. The political department of the future Commonwealth will have hardly any occasion to come down on the Princes or to encroach on their rights. If anything like this happens, the subjects of the Indian States identified as they would be with their Rulers will strongly resent this interference and the Central Government would not be so foolish as to alienate the sympathies of the various component parts. If, therefore, this sovereign remedy is utilised by the Indian Princes to safeguard their position they need not be afraid of any democratic developments either in their own States or in British India.

## BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

From our Correspondent.

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 6.

Raja Dhanrajgirji of Hyderabad, who had come to Jamnagar on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit at the invitation of H. H. the Jam Saheb, and who had since then been touring in Kathiawar, reached here last week, and was for about four days our guest. During his stay the Raja and his party were entertained at a banquet and a garden-party by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, and the Raja visited various public institutions here, namely, the Rajput Vidyalaya, the Dakshina Murti Bhavan, the Sanatana Dharma School, the Mahila Vidyalaya and others, and with his proverbial generosity gave handsome contributions to these institutions. Raja Dhanrajgirji left for Limbdi where he was invited by the Thakore Saheb, on Saturday morning, and was seen off at the station by Sir Prabhashanker and many other officers and citizens.

GAEKWAD CUP MATCH.

The final contest for the Gaekwad Cup, which was for some reasons put off till this term, was played here between the Gujarat College and the Samaldas College on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instant. The match was played on the Railway team's ground at Bhavnagar Para. The home team batted first and put in a score of 103 runs to which the visitors replied with 96. In the second innings we put in a score of 75 runs, and the other side with creditable and steady batting display of Messrs. Vachhrajani and Billimoria paid up the debt at the cost of three wickets and beat the local team by seven wickets and two runs. The Gujarat College, therefore, becomes the winner of the Gaekwad Cup for the year.

DR. MATHURADAS.

Dr. Mathuradas, the well-known optical surgeon of Punjab, who, last summer, ran down to Wadhwan at the request of the Saurashtra Seva Samiti, and performed about two thousand operations of cataract and other eye-diseases in about a week's stay, is coming here in the second week of January, at the invitation of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. It is announced that patients coming from Bhavnagar State will be given priority for treatment and people from outside may be taken in if there is scope for them. The State will give all accommodation to the patients free of charge.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OF

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## NATUROPATHIC CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

The All-India Naturopathic Conference will comence early in the morning on December 23 in the Congress Pandal. The delegate fee is Re.1 and should be sent in advance. The delegates, it is announced, will be provided with nature diet on the Conference day alone.

Nature Flag will be hoisted by Mr. K. W. Bhoovarahamurti Garu and the Nature Home will be opened by Mr. K. L. Sharma.—Free Press.

---

The first annual gathering of the Poona Marwadi students will be held at Poona on the 15th instant at Marwadi at Vidyarthi Bhuwan, Narayan Peth, under the presidency of Sheth Rajmal Lakhichand Lalwani, M.L.C., of Jargaon.—Free Press.

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## OUR POONA LETTER.

### ARREST OF DEO AND HAROLIKAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

The arrests of Mr. S. D. Deo, and Mr. Harolikar, Editor and Publisher of the "Swarajya", a vernacular weekly, is the dominating event of the last week in Poona. There were rumours for a long that they were to be prosecuted for some writings in their paper, and there were rumours of arrest of some other workers also. Though those two have at last been arrested, rumours of other arrests have not died out, but become thicker. The charges against the two young patriotic workers are grave. They are charged with waging war against the Emperor and with spreading disaffection against Government. They are in a jolly mood and even when the Police told them that there was a warrant against them, they readily surrendered themselves with a quiet mind. The paper which stands for the principles of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-co-operation, will now be edited by Mr. Bhuskute on the same old lines.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI IN POONA.

Maulana Shaukat Ali visited Poona last Thursday and delivered a public lecture in the city behind the Reay Market under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Tulpule, on the subject declared as "Boycott of Royal Commission." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Nationalist Party of which Mr. Deo was a prominent member. The lecture was well-attended.

In all other notable cities public expression has been given to views on the all-important question. But Poona is silent practically. This want of promises to be fulfilled by Dr. Besant who is to visit Poona on the 9th and the 10th when she is to open the Theosophic Lodge and also deliver on Saturday at 8-30 a.m. an address on the Commission under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the Kirloskar Theatre. Private discussion with the Responsivist Party is also to be held. She will begin her propaganda of the newly started Boycott League.

GITA-JAYANTI.

The Gita-Jayanti is being celebrated in the Tilak Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Gita Dharma Mandal. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide, the Gita Pandit, is delivering a course six 'pravachanas' in honour of the Lord's song. In local institutions also the day—that is the 11th of Margashirsha on God Krishna recited the message of Gita on the Kurukshetra to Arjun who had become despairful on the battle-field—is observed every year and among the boys who are awarded numerous prizes of reciting Gita as prescribed, this day creates a deep enthusiasm. In fact, by the efforts of the Gita Dharma Mandal in the whole of India nearly this day is observed as sacred.

ANNIVERSARY OF TILAK VIDYALAYA.

The eighth anniversary of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya was observed with due splendour last Sunday under presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. On this occasion the past students of the Vidyalaya presented a purse and an dress to the retiring professor Mr. V. G. Apte, the editor of the "Ananda" who was teaching the students ever since the beginning of the Vidyalaya. Prof. Jambhekar of Amalner delivered a lecture on National Education in honour of the day.

## LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:

The meeting of the General Council of the International League against Imperialism is receiving the closest attention from all responsible organisations of the national emancipation movement in Colonial and semi-Colonial lands, as well as from the different organisations in the Pacifist and Labour movements. The Secretariat of the League has received the acceptance of Madame Sun Yat Sen and Mr. Eugene Chen, ex-Foreign Minister of the Cantonese Government. That of the Syrian delegation to the League of Nations has also been received. This delegation (Emir Chekib Arslan, Ishan El Djabri, Riad El South) together with several other delegates from Arabian countries, will represent the national emancipation movement of Arabia, while India will be represented by the well-known Congress leaders Pundit Motilal Nehru and Pundti Javaharlal Nehru.

Moreover, several national minorities of Europe, whose demands have received no consideration from the League of Nations, itself composed of Governments whose interests are at stake, have decided to appeal to our General Council, asking the initiation of effective measures appropriate for dealing with European national minority problems.

Because of this Paris meeting will be important not only from a political standpoint but also from the standpoint of effective action.

The General Council will try to establish contact between advanced parties in all the Parliaments of the world in order to be able to initiate Parliamentary action on International scale.

It will try to form a close alliance between sympathising trade union and Labour organisations, for the initiation of mass movements in favour of the oppressed workers, and peasants of the Colonial and semi-Colonial lands.

## STUDENTS' BENEFIT FUND

### SIR PRABHASHANKER'S SYMPATHY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 8.

The Students' Benefit Fund started at Amreli is enlisting the sympathies of the philanthropically-minded publicists and, is eliciting inquiries from necessitous students from Gujarat and Kathiawar, whose immediate needs are duly supplied. The fund totalled Rs. 2,700 by the end of November, including a further instalment of Rs. 75 forwarded by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani from Bhavnagar. The Headmaster of the Amreli High School and the Superintendents of the industrial schools, both at Amreli and Patan, have sent some suggestive hints to the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to draft recommendations regarding industrial training.

THE SARDAPITH GADI.

The new Sankaracharya of the Sardapith at Dwarka has received a copy of the resolutions passed in Bombay on December 4 by the followers of the Sanatana Vaidic Dharma protesting against the appointment and installation of a Sankaracharya for the Sardapith Gadi in a manner which is alleged to be at variance with the procedure hallowed by prescription, no notice having been taken of the warning sounded in a meeting held two days previous to the installation at Dwarka. The new Sankaracharya is asked to resign his claims in favour of the elder disciple of the late Sankaracharya Shree Madhava Tirth.

OVERBRIDGE VS. UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.

Although the grievances of the passengers let down at Rajkot Junction have been ventilated more than once, nothing has yet been done in the matter of an overbridge. It is pointed out in extenuation of the deferred redress of grievances that the passengers are habitually loth to use an overbridge, such as already exists at the converging station, namely, Jetalsar. Moreover, the expenditure of energy in going over a step of the overbridge is equivalent to crossing a distance of one hundred steps on a level surface. These two circumstances are cited in support of an underground passage similar to that at Ahmedabad in preference to an overbridge like that at Jetalsar. Anyway, the time is ripe for proceeding with the one or the other, so that the crying need of the travelling public may soon be met.

## NAWANAGAR NEWS

### RETIREMENT OF DR. KALYANWALA

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT. Dec. 9.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Kalyanvala, Chief Medical Officer in the Nawanagar State, having retired from service for reasons of health, His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb has, besides appointing him as a family doctor, given him a pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, the "Kalyan House" for residence, and a motor car, so as to afford the inhabitants of Jamnagar an opportunity to avail themselves of his expert advice and medical assistance. A valedictory address was presented to the retiring Chief Medical Officer by the State Medical Department and an exquisitely painted portrait of his in oils was suspended in the Jamnagar Hospital.

## ADVICE TO FUTURE ENGINEERS

BANGALORE, Dec. 10.

Addressing the students of the University College of Engineering at the annual day celebrations this evening, Mr. Mirza Ismail, Diwan of Mysore, laid stress on the need for the cultivation of a spirit of optimism and the formation of strong character, as indispensable qualities that make for professional success.

After referring to the extensive fields of employment before them and the projects now under contemplation, like those for the generation of power from the Gersoppa and Makadatu Falls, he dealt with the standard of teaching and examinations, for improving which, he said, the Government and the University alike were equally anxious. In this connection, he remarked that personal initiative, intelligence observation and feeling ought to be developed by training quite as much as powers of calculation and construction and suggested that professors should stimulate in their students the desire to carry out their work not merely as engineers, but as artists in engineering.—A. P.


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VOL XV NO BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 13 1927


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# CALLING OF JOURNALISM.

## ADVICE TO YOUNG ASPIRANTS

## THE REAL QUALIFICATIONS

## "BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT"

**Mr. Denis Gwynn discusses in the columns of the "Spectator" the question whether the schools of journalism "are really a service or a nuisance to the harassed and overbudened editors of modern newspapers. The following article will be read with interest by every aspirant to this attractive but overexacting calling.**

Are these Schools of Journalism really a service, or are they a nuisance, to the harassed and overburdened editors of modern newspapers? Can journalism be taught at all? It would be a kindness to many aspirants and amateurs in the profession to collect some really experienced and frank opinions on the matter: and I believe that at any rate the London School of Journalism—which has so readily placed its correspondence files at my disposal for an impartial examination of its work—would sincerely welcome any opinions that may be forthcoming.

It is a commonplace to say that the standards of modern journalism have improved enormously. In some respects they have. Journalism has become a highly skilled and organized profession, offering real opportunities of advancement, instead of being the last refuge for those who had failed at everything else. But it has also developed a technique so complicated that many of those who, under older conditions, would hav efound plenty of scope in the Press for their own good writing and scholarship, are no longer able to adapt themselves to the modern requirements of more rapid output and more restricted space.

### EXPERIENCE AND INTUITION.

The qualifications for an editor now-a-days consist much more in technical experience of every department of his newspaper, and in a natural intuition as to would have found plenty of scope in the street, than in any gift of writing or of scholarship. The whole of journalism nowadays in fact requires to be staffed by specialists who have learnt the technique of presenting any subject briefly and in a dramatic form, and who can between them at a moment's notice write on almost any subject that acquires a topical interest.

Inevitably this development has compelled editors to have almost everything written "in the office." What chance has the unattached free-lance of knowing the immediate requirements from day to day of each editor under conditions that make every subject out of date within twenty-four hours after some pretext for an article about it has arisen? At best, if he has established personal connections with certain editors, he may be invited urgently by telephone to send in an article before the evening. But without some such direct connections, he may possess information that any newspaper would be glad to pay for at the psychological moment, he may be capable of presenting it in exactly the way required, but he will meet with disappointment again and again through not being on the spot in time.

### ILLUSIONS OF FREE LANCE WORK.

The plain truth is—at least so far as my own experience of good many offices goes—that free-lance journalism, at any rate as a wholetime occupation and not as a preparation to regular staff work on a newspaper afterwards, is a delusion which has been too freely fostered by many advertisements. What, in fact, is the market for free-lance contributions? Very few newspapers pay a rate which makes it worth while to write such contributions without their being commissioner on advance. And how many of them publish even six articles a week from all outside sources? How many of the weeklies publish even two articles a week that are not by their regular contributors? There is of course, always a market, of sorts, for parapraphs; but even that is very restricted: I doubt whether the London letters or diaries any of the important papers publish more than twenty paragraphs a week from all the free-lance journalists who deluge them with unsolicited material. And, allowing for an average of fifty per cent. of rejections—even for the more successful contributors of paragraphs—a rate of five shillings for a paragraph is scarcely worth while. Any ingenious paragraphist, if he keeps his mind constantly alert for opportunities and if he dispatches his work at once, should be able to earn perhaps thirty or even forty pounds a year by such means; but he could surely earn more with less effort in some other way.

Nevertheless, however limited the openings for free-lance journalism as a source of income in itself, it is almost indispensable as a training for those who really can be trained. The journalist who has not learned to write topical paragraphs successfully will probably never hold his own in newspaper work. Condensation is the whole secret of modern journalism; and the expert paragraphist at least learns the first lesson—that no newspaper can afford to treat any subject at length unless it is of universal popular interest. This pressure of space limitations tends to create two evils, that it will require all the efforts of such institutions as the London School of Journalism to overcome.

### DEFECTS OF SYSTEM.

First, it discourages educated men and women from writing for the newspapers because they cannot express themselves, without training, in the very small space available. Secondly, many of the higher positions in journalism tend in consequence to be filled by those whose only qualifications are a general curiosity about anything that may become "news," a knack of treating subjects superficially without displaying ignorance, and above all a training in the mechanical routine of newspaper work.

In two ways—by discovering people who have a natural talent for journalism, and by providing a technical training for those who have knowledge and original ideas—the schools of journalism can help enormously to improve the present standards. Hitherto, the improvement has been chiefly in the status and the remuneration and the general character of newspaper journalists as a class. But the very success of modern newspapers, which has made journalism a profitable and respectable profession, has tended to divorce literature and serious writing from the Press. The task of the future is to teach men and women who have the gift of writing well, to master the difficult technique of modern journalism.

It was, I believe, a realization of this need for training capable and well-educated men and women to hold the many responsible positions that have to be filled in modern newspaper offices that induced Lord Northcliffe to assist in founding the London School of Journalism. Its patrons now include all the principal proprietors of the great newspapers, and under the direction of Mr. Max Pemberton it offers to those who wish to become journalists the most careful personal tuition.

### TRAINING CONTRIBUTORS.

All those who have to deal with great quantities of unsolicited contributions know what need there is for such direction. The ordinary editor has no time to give it. It is probably true that four-fifths of all the articles that are sent into newspaper offices are only glanced at, the editor seeing at once that they are unsuitable. They may be admirably written but sent to the wrong paper, or even to the right sort of paper which happens to have an expert on the same subject on its staff. It may just be impossible to find room. But the young journalist merely receives his article back without any comment whatever. To show what to avoid is probably more helpful to the young writer than anything else, for the born journalist seldom needs encouragement to persevere against many disappointments.

What the aspirant needs to learn is not only to write in the required way, but to think before writing what paper may want his article and what space is likely to be available for it. More than that, it will be impressed upon him that if he means to study any form of journalism—whatever his special aptitudes may be—he should do so with a view to becoming a regular journalist, helping to assist some newspaper with new sources of ideas or with special information, and not merely expending his efforts in pouring into the offices of papers which are already inundated with material a miscellaneous output of articles or stories. He will learn quickly that his own success is vastly increased by studying the needs of each particular paper; and he will discover that, while the unattached free-lance is doomed to continual disappointments, there is a demand, far exceeding the supply, for capable and educated journalists to fill important positions on the regular staffs of newspapers.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

### FAILURE OF FORTNIGHTLY SETTLEMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is close upon half an year that the fortnightly settlement was introduced in Government securities evidently with a view to discourage speculation and the reports went round that it was an experimental measure and would be made permanent only if it was justified by experience.

Now what has been the lesson of all these months? It is this, that without discouraging the speculators—specially the short sellers, it has been instrumental in depressing the market to a degree not dreamt of by the Finance Member and reducing the volume of business and the degree of activity that was characteristic of the security market ever since the forward contracts came to be recognised by the Judiciary two years ago.

The continual decline in price has, by creating lack og confidence in Government securities, kept away 'bona fide' investors and many of the erstwhile enthusiasts for Government securities, do not now care even to touch them with a pair of tongs. If the securities are a barometer, an index to the country's prosperity, this continual decline is a reflection on the credit of the Government and unless it (credit) is rehabilitated, it does not anger well for the prestige of Indian finance, which the Government profess to be so solicitous to maintain.

One may be justified in asking why of all the speculative scrips of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Government securities alone should have been made the target of this singularly differential treatment. It may be said without fear of exaggeration that the business under the present arrangement has dwindled down to more than one-tenth and what is worse, those members of the Bombay Stock Exchange who specialise in Government securities and for whom they (securities) constitute the mainstay of their busines and their number is by no means negligible are hit the hardest.

If the authorities really desire to discountenance speculation, the best course for them is to follow the lead of Calcutta and recognise cash busines only both in shares and securities.

Half-hearted measures like the fortnightly settlements, do good to no one, but inflict unnecessary harm on the security brokers who have paid exorbitant price for the privilege and the luxury of having the card of the Stock Exchange and it would be but fair and the interests of the bona fide investing public would be far better served if the fortnightly settlements are abolished altogether and either the cash payments introduced as in Calcutta or in conformity with other scrips of the Share Bazaar, the old order of the monthly settlements restored a feature which has been characteristic of the Bombay Stock Exchange all throughout.

May I hope that before the opposition to the innovation gains volume and force the authorities, will have the grace, I shall not say the wisdom of moving early in the matter and by abolishing the fortnightly settlements in Government securities, prove that they are amenable to the popular voice.—Yours, etc.,

L. C. VADHWANI.

## BURIED ALIVE "FOR FUN"

### TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A CIRCUS TRICK

The Vienna correspondent of the "People" writes:

At a circus show at Reichenberg, the star turn was the performance of an artist named Ruzicka, who posed as a fakir.

He finally allowed himself to be buried alive in a grave which was dug in the ring, a cord tied to his hand serving as a signal of distress.

At the end of an agreed half hour the grave was opened and the artist was found to be dead, having been suffocated.

Ruzicka's fiance who had frequently begged him to give up this particular trick, fainted when she learnt that he had performed it once too often.

## V. J. T. INSTITUTE STUDENT'S UNION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged to you if you will be kind enough to insert the following in your highly esteemed paper. I had read a letter written by an ex-student on 6th December 1927 in your paper on the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Students' Union.

The false statements and the illogical conclusions contained in that letter, have wounded the feelings of the students as a whole, as they hold their Principal in the greatest regard. To begin with, he compares the V.J.T.I. Students' Union with those of other colleges where the courses of study of all the students are mostly alike and accuses the former of inactivity towards cultural upliftment of the students. Out of the five departments in the Institute only two have somethings, if at all, in common between them. A delate on cotton fibre or on looms will not be comprehensible to the students of any department other than that of the Textile Department; soaps and varnishes and preservation of food-stuffs will not be understood by a student of mechanical engineering; and a lecture on advanced electrical topics will not be appreciated by anyone except a student of that particular department. To overcome this difficulty, all the departments have associations of their own wherein they conduct their different activities. If the ex-student does not know of the existence of departmental associations, he has to thank himself and no other for his ignorance. Another reason for the fall in the membership of the Union is that all the students pay their subscription to their respective associations for which they care more than the General Students' Union. These being the real causes for the Union's failure to fulfil one of its primary objects, viz., the cultural upliftment of the students, it is silly and foolish to attribute the cause to the undue interference of the Principal which as a matter of fact is more imaginary than real.

After the uninvited and unwarranted criticism of the Principal, there is a baseless exposition of the short-comings of the Union. It is a downright lie to say that debates and lectures cannot be arranged without the Principal's sanction. If the President of the Union approves of the subject of the debate or lecture, then the Principal or no one else can stop it and there has not been a single incident in the history of the Students' Union to prove to the contrary. To say that no resolution can be passed regarding the Students' grievances against the staff, is untrue and can be proved to be so from what happened so late as even last year. Even a Katherine Mayo could not have conceived of a lie worse than this that the Union has no control over its finance. The finance of the Union is in the Bank on the Secretaries' account, Committee of Students sanction the various items of expenditure and every year the accounts are checked by a committee appointed by the students themselves and the Principal or for a matter of that even the President has nothing to do with that.

If by mischance, the author of that letter becomes the Principal, then the students might have to fear that "the wrath of the Principal might come down upon them" for expressing their conviction openly. Suffice it to say that at present, we have no such fear and this will be borne out by the office-bearers for this year.

Ex-student! we know where we stand!

We can conduct our own affairs better without your advice which is based more on imagination than the truth.

Leave off your dirty old trick and play the game.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

# QUICK CHANGE IN 6 WEEKS

## SACRIFICE OF PRINCIPLES FOR PARTY

## RAMSAY MACDONALD THEN AND NOW

## DR. BESANT ON "WHOM TO FOLLOW"

(BY ANNIE BESANT, D.L.)

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been one of the comparatively few men who have faced a storm of public opinion in defence of principle. And I not only admire him, but have for him a feeling of real affection.

### "IT IS A REVOLUTION."

I have known him long, and have rejoiced in his courage even when a people, maddened by long oppression and terrible cruelties, avenged themselves by crimes similar to those from which they had suffered. His drily spoken sentence: "It is a revolution," without another word of extenuation or of censure, struck the hearers with a sense of the inevitableness of tyranny's results. There had been threats of throwing him off the platform, and some of us had gone thither to stand by him. But the quiet sentence seemed like the passionless award of a judge, the mere statement of an irresistible Fate. So far as I have known his life, he has always stood by Principle; and where Principle and Party clashed, he has held firmly to Principle.

Frankly, I do not understand why he has not supported India's cause at the present crisis, and why he blames some of his Party for preferring Principle to Party.

### THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

The Commonwealth of India Bill was, as he knows, drawn up by members of the Legislatures of India and a handful of well-tried servants of India, who had temporarily lost popularity when Gandhiji's Non-Co-operation movement swept the country. It was introduced into the House of Commons by a few Labour members, then examined by the Executive Council of the Party and recommended for official adoption as embodying various resolutions passed by organised Labour in support of Indian Freedom. It was accepted by the official Opposition, to be brought in when Labour becomes the Government instead of the Opposition. In the present session of Parliament it was officially balloted for and took its first reading as a Labour Bill.

### CHANGE IN 6 WEEKS.

The Tory Government dragged a red herring of a Commission across the track of the Bill, and as the huntsman, Lord Birkenhead, was determined to have a unanimous pack (ed) report, he would have in it no dog that would not follow the red herring, as it was the only food suitable for the poor Indian invalid. But Mr. Macdonald had written about six weeks before (in the "Daily Herald"):

India can receive little more benefit from our paternal rule. As a part of the Self-Governing Commonwealths, that compose the backbone of our Empire it will mave much to gain; but "it must be there on equal terms." It may still have a good deal to learn, but its great master and instructor has now to be its own experience. "The time has come for it to take that step."

How came the Ramsay Macdonald who wrote those wise and strong views words, to blame the members who followed his own and rejected the Commission, refused to let the paternal parent be sole judge in his own case, while the unhappy ward may not even put in a report of his, and of the despoiling of the ward's property by his stepfatherly parent?

### COMMISSION OF IGNORAMUSES.

Mr. Macdonald cannot suppose that the All-White Commission, with its three to one official secretaries, is going to execute the happy despatch, and report in favour of giving Dominion status to India. The Commission has no official members, of course—that is why there are no Indians on it—but it will have three officials out of four as secretaries and assistant secretaries, who will be with them all the time, pouring their official views into the empty buckets of their unbiassed minds. These will guide them through the mazes of a subject of which they know nothing; will take care that they see the "right people" only; will lift them carefully over places where the evidential ice is thin; and plant their feet firmly on the rocks of racial prejudices. The Commissioners, ignorant of Indian conditions, will be subject to the adroit handling of their C. S. enlighteners, who will know well what to emphasise and what to conceal. The revelation of the personnel of the secretaries enables us to judge the value of the report. Lord Birkenhead has really outdone himself, and to complete the farce, he has put in an Indian, Mr. Bhore, as a secretary, who will, I imagine, have an uncomfortable time with his ten white colleagues.

### WILL MACDONALD RECONSIDER?

I very earnestly hope that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will reconsider his position, will remember that he has accepted the Commonwealth of India Bill, that the exclusion of Indians from any authoritative voice, any vote, in the report of the Commission, is in direct conflict with the claim of the Bill he has adopted and is bound in honor to pass, when Labour comes into power. Will he not be the Liberator of India, will he not stand for the principle of Self-Determination, which he has supported for European countries to whom it was applied after the War? He has always been on the side of the oppressed. Will he stand by while the foreign rule is perpetuated, knowing that it has reduced the Indian masses to utter poverty and to enforced ignorance? Whither is India to turn for help—disarmed as she is, excluded from knowledge of the effective weapons of modern warfare—if Labour, who promised her Liberty, prefers Party to Principles?

### INDIANS AND BRITISH RULE.

Britain said in 1917 that her goal in India was Responsible Government, and released my two colleagues and myself who had pleaded for the realisation of that very same goal. Is it to retreat and show itself as a mirage not a goal? In the few years since the Reforms, Indians have done more with their restricted resources for their poor, than England has done in the century and three-quarters of her autocratic rule. They have started Free and Compulsory Education, have created liability of employers for injuries to workmen, have fixed a time-limit to the employment of women in mines, have given women the suffrage on equal terms with themselves, have started a great hydro-electric scheme, which will stop recurrent famines over a huge southern tract, to name but a few big things. They have proved that they govern themselves far better than the English govern them where the poor are concerned.

Help us to Freedom now, Ramsay Macdonald; put an end to our serfdom; and win the lasting gratitude of a liberated People.—"New India."

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